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THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON & OSBORNE,
JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

We observe a great deal of carelessness in persons squirting water in the streets. During the past few days these "squirts" have kept us dodging on every hand. We have no serious objection to their making free use of their water in front of us, but we indignantly protest against this "fire in the rear." We narrowly escaped a stream about two inches in diameter this morning, which shot past our head, and upon turning to the source from whence it came, we observed that the fellow behind the pipe looked defiance, and being satisfied that he was *well* fortified, we considered "discretion the better part of valor" and passed on. We are decidedly opposed to such *ex-streams*.

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.—The Indianapolis Sentinel of Friday says that the regular quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of the State of Indiana convened on Thursday. The reports from the various branches, with one or two exceptions, show that they are in a healthy condition, and we believe those which have been troubled with the shakes are now convalescing. A proposition is upon the carpet to sell the gold held by the branches—the profits upon which would make a handsome dividend to the stockholders, but we have not learned the action upon it.

A HARD CASE.—A poor man named Josiah Crawford, living two or three miles west of Sullivan, Ind., says the Democrat of that town lately loaned a mare to his niece Huldah Crawford, who has run off with the nag, and is supposed to be making her way to Tennessee, by way of New Albany and Louisville. The mare is a small dove-colored animal, black face, and mane and tail, dark stripe down her back, and shod all round. The ungrateful Huldah is a heavy-set woman with short hair which hangs around her neck.

SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.—This large and talented troupe met with a perfect ovation last night at the Masonic Temple. There is a freshness and originality about their performance that is really remarkable, while their musical ability exceeds that of any other company we ever witnessed.

In the comic element they stand pre-eminent. They will doubtless draw crowded houses every night, and richly do they deserve such a reward.

☞ The Nashville train was delayed for some time this morning in consequence of a misunderstanding between the managers of the road and the military authorities, regarding the right of the company to issue what is called "Railroad men's passes." The train was detained until the matter was amicably adjusted, when the train was permitted to go on its way rejoicing.

☞ Remonstrances have reached Washington against the consolidation of some of the regiments. The officers, who claim to have participated in every battle where they were called, think it is unjust that they should be mustered out of service in this summary way, because the ranks of their commands have been thinned in action where they conducted themselves well.

DEATH FROM POISON.—On Saturday afternoon, a Mrs. Murphy, living near the rolling mill in Indianapolis, walked up to the city, and on her return home she felt unwell, and supposing she had a chill took some powders which she thought was quinine. It proved to be some sort of a rat poison, and in fifteen minutes she was a corpse.

☞ A man was arrested yesterday for procuring bogus discharges for soldiers, but managed to escape from the guards. They are in pursuit of him, and it is to be hoped that he will be overhauled. He has been very extensively engaged in this business, and made a great deal of money.

A PANTHER KILLED.—On Friday last, a full grown panther, weighing one hundred and eleven pounds, and measuring seven feet from nose to tip of tail, was killed within five and a half miles of Lexington, Ky., on the old Frankfort road.

☞ There were five hundred soldiers arrived from Nashville last evening to procure horses for the Government. A number of them "indulged too freely" after they arrived, and this morning we observed the guards picking them up promiscuously.

☞ James B. Hamlin was arrested last evening for declaring that he was a rebel. The man to whom the declaration was made shot at him, the ball taking effect in the spot where he did not happen to be standing. His case is under investigation.

☞ B. C. Offutt, one of John Morgan's men, who is implicated in tearing up the track on the Nashville Railroad, was arrested at Cave City yesterday and brought to this city. He will not be likely to get on another "tear" during the war.

☞ We received intelligence of another rebel raid on Friday in Columbia, which resulted in the loss of a large quantity of goods carried off.

☞ Two brothers named Karins were arrested by the Provost Marshal this morning for attempting to leave the city, going South, without passes.

☞ H. K. Smith was arrested by the military authorities for expressing a preference for Jeff Davis to Abraham Lincoln. He denies, however, having any choice.

☞ By order of Gen. Wright, all prisoners will be forwarded to Camp Chase and other prison-quarters, when the number reaches forty.

☞ After the battle of Stone River the following letter was taken from the person of a dead rebel. We give it as a specimen of curious orthography:

DER SUN I reseve your letter on the 27 rot on the 14 insent, this the 28, it found us all well But myself I hant Ben well and it levs us the same hopen that these few lines my find you in goo health and property I have nothing of in trus to Rit you corn is cas and salt is caser I got a leter from Morgans' wife the other Day and tha wor all well we hav a cold Dry Fil I got a leter from Coluibles a few day ago and sam was sick continner to Rit to us that we may her from yue the stilment is ginarly well nothing new her but the frost has killed all the gras.

Notes. the time has com that we cant By a Bunch of thred with thout goin to the gardan of the Bet and if he sas you can have it you can get it. how much wos is a yank law

Rit to us if you reseved your sherts.

I must close farewell

Henry Taunton of
Talapoose county Ala
Bat no 2.

to C B Taunton and M D Taunton

THE GUERILLA MURDERERS OF THOMAS HALE IN INDIANA.—Our readers will remember that some ten days ago we published the particulars of the cold-blooded murder of Mr. Thomas Hale, a highly respectable citizen of Hancock county, Ky., by a gang of guerillas led by Lindsey Rose, Baker, Joe and Thomas Harris, and the dangerous wounding by the same gang of a young man named Cowley, the robbery of several citizens, and stealing of several horses. There were nine of these murderers and robbers in the gang. Up to this time they have evaded arrest. The whole gang crossed the river yesterday (Sunday) morning at Harding's Landing, opposite Alton, Ind., and are now in this State.

It is ascertained that these murderers and robbers design stopping in the neighborhood of Vincennes and Terre Haute. They are all well mounted and armed. One of them rides a large, fine looking iron gray mare—another a large chestnut sorrel horse, with flax mane and tail. We hope the officers of the law at Terre Haute and Vincennes will be on the lookout for these scoundrels. We understand that Marshal Akers of this city has telegraphed to the officers in both the towns named, giving a description of the men. Five hundred dollars reward is offered for their apprehension.—*N. A. Ledger.*

ADDRESS OF JOHN A. PRALL TO HIS CONSTITUENTS OF THE 28TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Nearly four years ago you called me by your suffrages to represent you in the Senate of Kentucky. The period during which it has thus been my fortune to serve you in the councils of the State has been one of absorbing interest, and of unexampled peril to our country, involving, in the momentous issues upon which as your servant I have been called to act, the fate of an empire, and the destinies of millions of men in all time to come. As the time of my official service approaches its termination, it has seemed to me a fitting recognition of the generous confidence, with which, from the beginning, you have trusted and sustained me, that I should present to you in this form a brief statement of the views and motives that have controlled my course in reference to the grave questions of these eventful times.

Soon after the Presidential election in 1860, the storm which Southern traitors and disorganizers had been for years preparing burst upon the country, and in rapid succession, and through precipitation or violence, one after another of the Southern States announced their withdrawal from the Union. Our Legislature was called in the following January, and through a succession of adjourned and called sessions, during the year 1861, the position of our Commonwealth, in the disintegration and dismemberment of the nation which seemed impending, was the subject of anxious deliberation and stormy debate, till at length the August elections came on, and the emphatic and untrammelled voice of the people at the polls declared their unwavering loyalty and adherence to the Union, and the government of our fathers.

But this solemn action of a free people was not enough for those among us who had been struggling to involve Kentucky in the mad and wicked rebellion against the mildest and freest government ever instituted among men. But in violation of all their own exaggerated theories of the sovereignty of States, and in defiance of the manifest will of the great popular tribunal, to which they had been so long clamoring for an appeal, they withdrew from our borders only to return again with arms in their hands, and, with the aid and co-operation of the treasonable government to which they had linked their fortunes, to invade and overrun the State and to attempt by the power of the sword and with flame and faggot to subdue and conquer us into submission—to an authority we abhorred, and bring us in as a chained and subjugated province of their bogus Confederacy. Kentucky in this great crisis had only to choose between slavish submission and manly, heroic resistance, and with a promptitude worthy of her historic name her General Assembly called forth to the rescue her youth and chivalry and appealed for assistance to the parental Government which had always protected us, and which, in this great emergency, came promptly to our aid.

Through all these existing phases of our political difficulties I have seen but one course which, consistently with the solemn oath I swore when I entered upon the discharge of the duties of my office or with the deep and deliberate convictions of my own judgment, I could pursue, and that was, so far as my voice in the public councils could influence the action of the State, to urge that Kentucky should inflexibly maintain her loyalty to the Union, and resist with her whole energies and resources every effort to dismember and destroy the government. Secession, or the power of a State at its own will and caprice to withdraw from the Union, is, in my judgment, a theory which has no foundation in any principle of our government, but is in conflict with them all. Ours is a government and not a mere confederation or league. The bonds of the old Confederation proved too weak to preserve the nationality of a great people, and our fathers wisely framed for themselves and their posterity the political system under which we live "for the purpose of establishing a more perfect Union." It is a government of the people, springing from the people and in the exercise of its great functions acting directly upon the people. While the illustrious founders of our complex system jealously guarded the individuality of the States under their local magistracies, they happily and wisely blended with the power of the State organizations, acting within their appropriate spheres, the paramount and supreme authority of the common government which pervades them all. And all the secret and treasonable conclaves that have plotted the ruin of the country and promulged their high-sounding secession ordinances are utterly powerless to absolve any State or any citizen from his allegiance to that government.

Nor does the claim of the right of revolution, as a pretext for this rebellion, rest upon any sounder foundation. And here again the wisdom and foresight of the men who founded our institutions is most conspicuously illustrated. Looking back upon the history of the past, they saw the wild and stormy popular commotions and civil conflicts by which the successive revolutions in the system of the old world were achieved, and, while they attempted to engraft upon our own institutions all the great and liberal principles of government which had been established by these irregular and tumultuous popular uprisings in other lands, they carefully provided against the necessity of their occurrence in our own.

Recognizing the necessity of occasional changes in the frame-work of our institutions, such as the changing circumstances of the country or the developments of experience might suggest, the founders of the Republic incorporated within the government itself, all the machinery for organized and peaceful revolution by the action of the people at the ballot-box, not only in matters of administration and policy, but in the fundamental principles of its constitution and structure. There is no change so radical as not to be within the reach of this power of bloodless revolution, which the government has provided for itself. And with all this ample machinery within their reach, and with the means at hand of correcting through these peaceful agencies every wrong and abuse of which they complained, it was the very wantonness of treason, and blackness of political turpitude in the restless and ambitious traitors of the South, to plunge he country in this bloody war which they are now waging so fiercely for the destruction of the government.

I shall not attempt, in this condensed outline, to review or discuss the various questions of public interest, that have arisen in the progress of the war, growing out of the policy that has been pursued by those who, under the Constitution, are for the time charged with the administration of the Government, and of which perhaps the most prominent feature is the recent proclamation of the President declaring the emancipation of the slaves within the rebellious States. Kentucky has already, through her Legislature and by utterances suited to the grave dignity of the occasion, entered against this policy her earnest protest. In this action I fully concurred, and I know of nothing beyond this that we may do without involving ourselves in the treason, which has brought upon the nation this and all the other calamities under which it has suffered, and without blending our fortunes with those whose madness has imperilled not only the institution of slavery, but every other institution of our country. The war which the revolting States have inaugurated is upon us and the hostile armies confront each other in the field. The tremendous issue is the life or death of the noblest empire of civil and religious liberty upon the face of the earth. It is whether the nation shall live in all the palmy glories of the future which Heaven had spread before it, or perish by the hand of treason and go down in ruins amid the sombre gloom of centuries. To pause and relax our energies, to withhold the supplies for the support of our brave soldiers, who have sacrificed so much, and are now perilling their lives for their country, is to give refuge to the unnecessary appropriations for the vigorous and earnest prosecution of the war, while we wrangle over questions of executive policy and attempt to convince the President of the incorrectness of his views upon the subject of slavery, is at once to yield the great and paramount issue and quietly to submit to the destruction of our nationality and the ruin of our country. In my judgment, this great question, whether we are to have a country and a government, towers high above every other issue and must first be debated upon the bloody forum which rebellion has chosen, and every other question should be held subordinate till this shall be determined. And however much we may condemn the action of those who under the constitution are the temporary custodians of political power, we should not permit our opposition for a moment to embarrass or impair the vigor and efficiency of the government in the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, until the full authority of the nation shall be established and maintained everywhere within its limits.

We cannot be content with less than our whole country. Separation and dismemberment would be ruin and death to each of the bleeding and dissevered parts. Our country is physically and geographically one. By purchase and annexation and conquest we have sought out and established for ourselves ocean, frontiers, and natural boundaries within which no nation can be independent and secure unless by means of expensive artificial defences and immense standing armies. And within these extended limits of our ocean-bound Republic, we are belted and bound together by physical links as enduring as time, and which no human power can sever. All over the country, and upon all its grand and changeless physical features, the hand of Heaven has stamped the impress of indissoluble unity. The great chain of lakes in the North bind the teeming Northwest to the Atlantic seaboard, and from fountains which almost intermingle with the sources of these great inland seas, flow onward to the Southern gulf the great father of waters, with its tributaries draining the fairest and most fertile valley in the world, and freighted with the commerce of millions of enterprising freemen. We can never permit this artery through which flow the life-currents of our commerce to be severed in twain, nor can we, who dwell in the valley of the Mississippi, consent to hold our right to the use of this great natural outlet of our commerce, subject to the will or caprice of any foreign power. I have an unshaken confidence that this unity will be vindicated and maintained, and that these bonds by which God has joined us together as one people can never be broken. In every moment of gloom or despondency I look hopefully forward to the future, and cannot for a moment doubt the ultimate result of the terrible struggle in which we are involved. In a war of government against anarchy, of nationality against disintegration, and of loyalty against treason, I feel assured that God will defend the right, and that our country will come off at last triumphant over its enemies, and chastened and purified by the fearful ordeal through which it has been called to pass.

Towards the promotion of the views I have thus attempted to develope, I have contributed, whenever an opportunity has occurred, the influence of the position you gave me. My unionism has it foundation in reasons and considerations too vital and fundamental to be affected by contingencies or subject to conditions. I trust that my course has been in accordance with your will, as I felt assured it was conducive to our common interests. The high trust you committed to me I shall give back into your hands, if not illustrated by any brilliant achievement in your behalf at least untarnished with treason or dishonor.

JOHN A. PRALL.

☞ List of deceased soldiers who have died in hospitals at St. Louis, from April 9 to 16, 1863, furnished by S. M. Preston, County and Pension Agent, St. Louis, Mo.:

John D. Cherry, co. A, 74th Illinois.
Michael Blessing, co. E, 93d Illinois.
Huber: Mertz, co. F, 99th Illinois.
Wm. M. Kelly, co. F, 53d Indiana.
J. F. Dungan, co. G, 12th Illinois.
Wm. Brown, co. I, 56th Ohio.
Max Shaubo, co. K, 4th Missouri.
Saml. Sayer, co. C, 18th Wisconsin.
Wm. Richards, co. C, 77th Illinois.
A. B. Wiley, co. H, 4th Ohio.
John Develbiss, co. C, 34th Indiana.
G. W. Holt, co. A, 49th Indiana.
T. W. Green, co. A, 124th Illinois.
Wm. Moore, co. K, 6th Indiana.
D. W. Newhouse, co. B, 37th Iowa.
Dorcas Rowe, 1st Michigan battery.
Robert Fuller, co. A, 3d Missouri.
John Meeker, co. F, 6th Mo. cavalry.
L. Fuller, co. F, 20th Iowa.
J. A. Miracle, co. D, 96th Ohio.
John Howie, 28th Wisconsin.
S. G. Frank, co. B, 116th Illinois.
John Cox, co. I, 324 Missouri.
Lorenz Fuller, co. G, 26th Iowa.
R. G. Parsons, co. B, 116th Illinois.
John W. Howe, co. B, 28th Wisconsin.
Isaac N. Miracle, co. D, 96th Ohio.
D. B. Parsons, co. K, 12th Ohio.
E. E. Lounsberry, co. E, 91st Illinois.
Jas. M. Ferry, co. H, 114th Ohio.
Caleb N. Bennett, co. D, 34th Iowa.
Jas. M. Stone, co. K, 69th Indiana.
Jas. T. Wood, co. H, 54th "
Alvah S. Smith, co. E, 25th Iowa.
Hugh Pugh, co. G, 57th Ohio.
Thos. J. Karney, co. A, 54th Indiana.
Theo. Jeter, co. K, 49th "
John J. Hudson, co. C, 4th Virginia.
L. L. Gillett, co. F, 31st Iowa.
Jacob Bistoger, co. A, 53d Indiana.
Thos. J. Stidham, co. I, 40th "
Alfred Hamilton, co. H, 112th Illinois.
Jas. S. Roif, co. A, 11th Missouri.
Kelley Henderson, co. G, 30th "
D. R. Potter, co. H, 60th Indiana.
Wm. Case, co. G, 42d Ohio.
Edward Randall, co. A, 37th Iowa.
Chas. K. Spark, co. I, 53d Indiana.
J. W. Largent, co. F, 32d Missouri.
Solomon Gibson, co. F, 32d Missouri.

THE RIOT IN DANVILLE, IND.—We glean the following particulars from the Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial of the late riot in Indiana, of which the telegraphic despatches gave some account yesterday:

It had been secretly given out that Dan Voorhees would speak at Danville, when a crowd of mounted K. G. C.'s rode into the place, armed and adorned with butternuts. This display of disloyalty caused some excitement, and soon after a row ensued between a Union man and one of the mounted men. The volvers were drawn and fired, resulting in the wounding of five, four of whom were Union men. A boy thirteen years old, son of John Witherow, Union, lawyer of Danville, was shot through the abdomen, while walking on the side-walk, and will die. Voorhees did not come, and no meeting was held.

The news spread throughout the county, and by night two hundred and fifty home-guards assembled in Danville to protect the place from a threatened attack.

At Needham, in Brown county, a Union meeting was broken up on yesterday by armed men, led by Lewis Prosser, formerly a member of the Legislature. Prosser, armed with a rifle, threatened to kill a soldier, Sergeant Daniels, of the 3d cavalry, when his rifle was wrested from him by Daniels. Brown then drew a revolver and shot Daniels through the heart, remarking to a follower, named Snyder, to shoot another soldier who was present. Syner fired, but missed his aim, the ball passing through a lady's bonnet. Captain A. D. Cummings, of the 70th Indiana, who had visited the place to make a Union speech, then drew his revolver and wounded Prosser, breaking the bone of his leg.

Snyder was arrested and brought here. Prosser escaped, but will be brought in dead or alive by a squad of cavalry sent out by General Carrington's orders.

General Carrington has issued an order declaring that members of the secret society known as the K. G. C.'s will be treated as public enemies, and punished accordingly. He also declares the wearing of butternut emblems a disloyal practice, punishable as other disloyal offenses are.

Reports have been received to-night from Cartersburg, Hendricks county, that the K. G. C.'s are marching upon that place in numbers, with the intention of attacking the Home Gurrds and disarming them.

One shouter for Jeff Davis has been sent to Dixie. Another saved his bacon yesterday by enlisting in the 63d Indiana.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 84.]

AN ACT to incorporate St. Ann's Infant Asylum, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Theresa A. Costello, Lucy Gwynn, Margaret Bowden, Sarah M. Carroll, Catherine Ryan, Louisa Fisher, and Catherine Shea, and their successors, be and they are hereby made a body politic and corporate forever by the name of St. Ann's Infant Asylum; for the purpose of establishing and maintaining in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, an institution for the maintenance and support of foundlings and infant orphan and half orphan children, and also to provide for deserving indigent and unprotected females during their confinement in childbirth; and by that name may sue and be sued, prosecute and defend; may have and use a common seal, and the same alter and renew at pleasure; may adopt and establish rules, regulations, and by-laws not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States for properly conducting the affairs of said corporation; may take, receive, purchase, and hold estate, real, personal, and mixed, not exceeding in value at any one time one hundred thousand dollars, and may manage and dispose of the same, and apply the same, or the proceeds of the sales thereof, to the uses and purposes of said corporation, according to the rules and regulations which now or may hereafter at any time be established.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation shall be entitled to retain under their care, charge, and restraint, and subject to the rules and discipline of said corporation all foundlings and infant children committed to their keeping as fully and completely, to all intents and purposes, as if they were regularly indentured bound apprentices to said institution, until said foundlings and infants shall be, if males, twenty-one years old, and if females eighteen years old, or any shorter period that may be agreed upon; and said corporation shall have power to bind them out for a time not to exceed said ages of twenty-one and eighteen years, respectively, as apprentices to learn any trade or business, or to learn to be useful in housekeeping, or may, under terms proper in the view of the said corporation, and to be by them stipulated, place them for adoption, or as inmates with any families or persons, said corporation not being restricted in the exercise of their powers of binding or placing out to the District of Columbia; and all such acts shall be in writing, signed by the president of said corporation, and sealed with their corporate seal, and signed and sealed by the persons taking said children as apprentices or as aforesaid, and acknowledged by said parties before a justice of the peace in and for said District, and within one month thereafter recorded in the office of the Register of Wills for said District.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may at any time hereafter alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

CEDAR WARE—
50 doz brass and iron bound Churns, assorted sizes;
75 " " " " Pails, " "
50 " " " " Cans, " "
20 " stripe " " " " "
15 " " " " Tubs " "
In store and for sale by
a20 OERIN RAWSON, 333 Main st.

AN ORDINANCE

To repave the sidewalk on the north side of Main street, from the west line of Mr. Hanna's property to Fourth street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That the sidewalk on the north side of Main street, from the west line of Mr. Hanna's property to Fourth street, shall be repaved in accordance with specifications to be furnished by the City Engineer, and under his supervision, said work to be executed at the exclusive cost of the owners of property binding thereon, the city to be liable for no part of the cost thereof, and if in any event the city should be compelled to pay any portion of the cost thereof, she reserves the right to remove the material.

JOHN G. BAXTER, P. B. C. C.
JOHN M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
ARTHUR PETER, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved April 20, 1863.
J. M. DELPH, Mayor.
Democrat copy. a21 d1

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF HOGS.

All persons, owners of hogs, whether running at large or in enclosures within the corporation (except butchers' and those for slaughtering purposes), are hereby notified that the ordinance prohibiting hogs to run at large in the streets will be rigidly enforced on and after the 25th inst. The fine is $5 for each and every day. It is made the duty in said ordinance for each day-watchman to report all violations of the ordinance, which will be done without further notice.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, April 18th, 1863. a18 dtd

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS.
Repaving and Recurbing Sidewalks.

The owners of lots and parts of lots designated below are hereby informed that ordinances have been passed by the General Council, approved and published, requiring the repaving and recurbing of the sidewalks in front of their respective lots, and if they fail to have the same properly done within thirty days from the date hereof, the work will be done under a contract at the expense of said lot owners as provided for in the third section of the seventh article of the City Charter.

Said work, when executed, to be received by the City Engineer, and if not done in every respect in accordance with the Ordinance regulating sidewalk paving, to be repaved at the expense of the property owners—iron gutters to be placed under the pavement, to carry the water from houses and lots.

To recurb and repave the sidewalk on both sides of Eighth street, from Main to Water.

EAST SIDE EIGHTH STREET.

	Feet.
Dent & Pomeroy	210
Wm. S. Prentice	59
J. P. Young, or Observer	164

WEST SIDE EIGHTH STREET.

	Feet.
J. M. Talbot	154
Joseph Peterson	56
Mrs. J. B. Shield	20
Pat Joyes	30¼
J. M. Talbot "	37½
J. J. Hare	75 10-12

To recurb and repave the sidewalk on both sides of Sixth street, from Main to Water.

EAST SIDE SIXTH STREET.

	Feet.
Thomas Joyes	170
Thos. Anderson's estate	40
D. Meriwether's estate	383 2-12

WEST SIDE SIXTH STREET.

	Feet.
A. B. Semple	180
James Bridgeford	55¼
John Dunlop	56 11-12
C. Thurwell	100
Mary Dolon	40
Phillip Fisher	25
E. J. Shockner	10 3-4

To recurb and repave the sidewalk on both sides of Fourth street, from Main to Water.

EAST SIDE FOURTH STREET.

	Feet.
Oscar Wilder's estate	105¾
Private alley	13¼
H. S. Ormsby and Mary Dumesnil	24½
H. S. Ormsby and Mary Dumesnil	22½
H. S. Ormsby and Mary Dumesnil	29 11-12
T. T. Shreve	48
H. W. Taylor & Co	26¼
W. B. Reynolds' heirs	46¼
Mary Pragoff	25
Andrew Graham	29 5-12
James Stewart	54 3-12
J. H. Schroder	22
G. J. Miller	15
Mary J. Riddle	15 7-12
Eveline Gross	15 10-12
Michael Pfirman	22
G. W. Merriweather	50
Frank Hyatt	17
J. B. Bland	131 1-12

WEST SIDE OF FOURTH STREET.

	Feet.
W. H. Field, estate	90
Private alley	14 8-12
R. H. Young, estate	21½
R. H. Young, "	21 2-12
R. H. Young, "	22
W. Campbell	19
Paul Villier	21¾
John L. Martin, estate	30
W. F. Gill	30¼
H. D. & W. Newcomb	32½
H. D. Newcomb	30
R. G. Courtnay	30
F. K. Hunt	30¼
W. B. Reynolds, heirs	74 9-12
Jas. Anderson, children	25
T. T. Shreve	25
Jos. Graham or Mary L. Riddle	25
Thustin, Benj. A. & wife	25
Mrs. R. C. Schlich	25
D. K. Estes	28 9-12
W. P. Hahn	60

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, April 15, 1863. a16 d10
Democrat copy.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY COURT TO me directed, I will, as Sheriff of Jefferson county, sell, to the highest bidder, at the Court-House door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of one year, on MONDAY, the 27th day of April, 1863, that being County Court day, the following-described NEGROES, to-wit:

Andy, about 23 years old, dark copper color, 5 feet 10 inches high, weight 160 lbs; thin whiskers and beard; round, full face, flat nose, and low forehead.

John, about 35 years of age, black color, 5 feet 11½ inches high, weight 190 lbs; heavy whiskers and beard; round, full face and high forehead; scar on the right side of the forehead.

Bill Wilson, about 22 years of age, black color, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 195 lbs; thin beard, smooth skin, round, full face, and high forehead; stout and well made.

Solomon, 13 years of age, dark copper color, delicately formed, weighing 95 lbs; long dish face; hair growing low down on the forehead.

John, 30 years of age, black color, 5 feet 5 inches high, weighing 145 lbs; heavy whiskers and beard; round, full face and low forehead; stout and well made, square-shouldered.

Newell, 14 years of age, black or dark brown skin, medium size, weighing 100 lbs.

Joe, 22 years of age, dark brown skin, 5 feet 10½ inches high, weighing 160 lbs; has no beard; smooth skin, thick lips, flat nose, long face, and high forehead.

Ike, about 18 years of age, bright mulatto, medium size, blue eyes; quite likely and intelligent.

Rufus, 13 years of age, medium size, stout and well made.

Charles, 28 years of age, black color, 5 feet 2½ inches high, weighing 145 lbs; heavy goatee and thin beard, round face and high forehead.

Edmond, about 50 years old, black color, 5 feet 5½ inches high, weighs 145 lbs; smooth skin, thin goatee and beard, and high forehead.

Clay, about 21 years of age, light brown skin, 5 feet 7½ inches high, weighs 150 lbs; round face and low forehead.

Green, about 25 years of age, dark brown skin, 5 feet 4 inches high, weighing 175 lbs; very thin beard; smooth skin, low forehead, heavy set, square-shouldered, and stout made.

Isaac, about 21 years of age, dark brown skin; no beard, high cheek bones, 5 feet 7 inches high, and weighs 160 lbs.

Eli, about 23 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 9½ inches high, weighs 160 lbs; thin whiskers and mustache; slow spoken and movement; round, full face and high forehead.

Sally, about 30 years of age, black color, heavy set, stout, and well made, weighing 130 lbs.

Elijah, 14 years of age, dark copper color, medium size, and a healthy boy.

John West, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, weighing 145 lbs; thin whiskers and mustache; round face and high brow.

The purchaser will be required to give bond and security, the bond having the force and effect of a replevy bond. Sale to commence at half-past 1 o'clock.

a16 d10&w1 W. A. RONALD, S. J. C.

GEO. W. SMALL.

New Goods! New Goods!

Brussels Carpets;
Three-ply Carpets;
Two-ply Carpets;
Hemp Carpets;
Linen Sheeting, 6-4, 8-4, 11-4, & 12-4;
Cotton " " " "
Towels, Napkins, and Doilies;
Bunting for Flags;
Cotton Duck, &c.

These goods are fresh, and will be sold at the lowest market price for CASH ONLY.

GEO. W. SMALL,
327 Main street, between Third and Fourth,
a20 3 doors west of the Bank of Louisville.

Attention, 32d Kentucky Volunteers!

HEADQUARTERS 32D KY. VOL. MOUNTED RIFLES, }
LOUISVILLE, APRIL 16, 1863. }

By an order from headquarters, of the 4th instant, this regiment is now changed to MOUNTED RIFLEMEN. All absentees are hereby ordered to report promptly to camp Burnett, in Muldraugh's Hill, Lincoln co., Ky., three miles north of Hustonville, and draw their horses and equipments. All who may fail to report promptly will be considered and treated as deserters.

By order of THOS. Z. MORROW, Colonel;
JNO. A. MORRISON, Lt. Col.;
T. L. W. SAWERS, Major;
a11 d12 E. H. KINNEY, Adjutant

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS—A good assortment of Green and Black Teas in store and for sale by
f9 d1f S. E. corner Main and Fourth sts.

NEW BACON HAMS—1,500 new Hams, sugar-cured, my own curing, in store and for sale wholesale and retail. L. EISENMAN,
f9 d1f S. E. corner Main and Fourth.

Cheapest Map in the World.

COMPLETE Map of the United States, on rollers, for $1.25. Also Sheet and Pocket Maps of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Southern States, Mississippi River, &c., &c. [a20] L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main st.

HEMP AND FLAX BRAKE.

FARMERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE cultivation of Hemp and Flax are invited to call and examine a new BRAKE now in operation at the Hydraulic Foundery, corner of Washington and Floyd streets, where the undersigned will take pleasure in exhibiting it.

JAMES ANDERSON, }
m26 d1m E. BARBAROUX, } Agents.

For Sale,

A NY OF TEN HOUSES AND LOTS, OF DIFFERent qualities and locations, in Louisville; a farm of 177 acres, 20 miles from Louisville, on the air line to Frankfort, Ky., for sale or rent. Apply at No. 535 Third street, 100 yards south of Louisville Postoffice.
m25 d1f WM. H. FORWOOD.

MRS. SIM. WATKINS

HAS RECEIVED HER STOCK OF MILLINERY for Spring and Summer, which embraces all the LATEST PATTERNS IN BONNETS and HATS, with a choice selection of RIBBONS, FLOWERS and TRIMMINGS. A call from her old customers and the public generally is solicited.

☞ Residence Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. m23 d1m

S. S. MARK. G. F. DOWNS

Ladies' Dress Goods.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE OUR FULL SPRING stock of the above Goods, viz:

Broche Berege Grenadines;
Do Silk do;
Mozambique Robes;
Broche, plaid, and plain Mozambiques;
Organdies, Lawns, and Muslins;
8-4 Black Berege Grenadines;
Embroidered Sets of new styles;
And a general assortment of STAPLE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

m28 MARK & DOWNS,
Corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

MILITARY GOODS.

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES

JUST RECEIVED.

A splendid assortment of

FIELD AND LINE SWORDS,
M. S. SWORDS,
CAVALRY SABRES.

A beautiful selection of

PRESENTATION SWORDS & SABRES,

The blades of the finest importations.

A full assortment of

Gold Embroidered Shoulder-Straps,
Hat and Cap Ornaments,
Gold and Silver Navy Lace,
Spurs, Military Buttons, &c.
Fringes, Gimps,
Cords and Tassels.

And the latest styles of

LADIES'

DRESS, CLOAK, AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, NETS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c.

MAD. D. RUHL,
No. 327 Fourth st.,
Next door to Mozart Hall,
m21 d2m LOUISVILLE, KY.

JAS. S. PHELPS, Late of Hopkinsville. ISAAC H. CALDWELL, Late Cash'r Br. Bk. Hopkinsville.
JO. K. GANT, Christian County. JAS. B. TURNLEY, Christian Co.

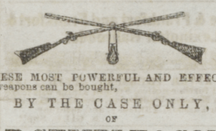
PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO.,
LOUISVILLE

Tobacco Warehouse,

Corner Main and Tenth Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ SHIP TO "LOUISVILLE" WAREHOUSE which has ample storage and facilities for prompt sales. mar24 d1m&wtf

HENRY'S
REPEATING RIFLE



THESE MOST POWERFUL AND EFFECTIVE weapons can be bought,
BY THE CASE ONLY,
OF
A. B. SEMPLE & SONS
Louisville,
General Agents for the State of Kentucky.

They may be procured at retail of the following parties:

JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SON,
Fifth street, near Main street, Louisville.
DICKSON & GILMORE,
Third street, near Main street, Louisville.
CHAS. H. BRADFORD,
New Albany, Indiana.
WELLS, KELLOGG, & CO.,
Evansville, Indiana.

Duplicate Springs and other parts of the Rifle can be obtained from, and all needed repairs made by
DICKSON & GILMORE,
Third, near Main street, Louisville, Ky.

G. F. WINCHESTER,
Pres't N. H. Arms Co.
mar7 d&wtf

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

G. L. GRAYSER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
CIGARS,
331 Third st., in Old Post-Office Building.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS HAVING CIGARS made to order are invited to give me a call. Orders attended to promptly. mar20 d3m

Manufactured Tobacco.

80 BOXES OF McNAIR'S NO. 1 TOBACCO just received on consignment and for sale by
J. G. JACK,
513 Main st., between Third and Fourth,
Louisville, Apr. 1—d1f

Wholesale
MILLINERY GOODS!

We have already received a full assortment of

STRAW GOODS,
FLOWERS, RUCHES,
LACES, RIBBONS,
SILKS, AND
MILLINERY GOODS
generally.

Our stock shall be replenished daily by express from our house in New York. We intend keeping a complete stock, although the season, and respectfully invite the trade to give us a call.

OTIS & CO.,
516 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth, Louisville
405 Broadway, New York.
m3

ATTENTION TENNESSEEANS!!

I HAVE RECEIVED PERMISSION, BY SPECIAL Order, from Major-General Rosecrans, to raise and organize a

BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

To be assigned to duty with the Tennessee Brigade. I wish to recruit a number of stout, able-bodied men, Tennesseans, as Drivers, Gunners, Smiths, Buglers, Saddlers, &c., to whom will be paid all the Government Bounties allowed under recent Acts of Congress.

This branch of the service offers great inducements. No marching, no picket or guard duty to perform, and transportation superior to infantry or cavalry. Persons who have friends in the Tennessee Regiments can be with them by enlisting in a Tennessee Battery, commanded by Tennessee officers.

I have positions for two Lieutenants, which will be given to worthy persons who will bring a number of recruits.

Apply to me at No. 39 College street, Nashville, or to LIEUT. PETERSON, at Lexington, Ky.

a15 d1m R. CLAY CRAWFORD.

Large Sale of Thorough-bred and Trotting Stock, 17th June, 1863.

AS I PROPOSE GREATLY TO REDUCE MY breeding establishment of blood and trotting horses, I will, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next, offer at public auction, at Woodburn Farm, about one hundred and seventy-five head of thorough-bred and trotting horse stock, consisting of brood mares

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

GEO. D. PRENTICE,
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, } Editors.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSHUA F. BULL, of Boyle.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
RICHARD T. JACOB, of Oldham.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN M. HARLAN, of Franklin.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JAMES H. GARRARD, of Clay.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
THOMAS S. PAGE, of Franklin.

FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE,
JAMES A. DAWSON, of Hart.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUB. INSTRUCTION,
DANIEL STEVENSON, of Franklin.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

JAMES GUTHRIE, GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
JOSHUA TEVIS, GEORGE F. DOERN,
HAMILTON POPE, JOHN W. BARR,
RICHARD KNOTT.

Joshua Tevis, Secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1863.

SENATOR PRALL'S ADDRESS.—We take great pleasure in transferring to our columns this morning the address of the Hon. John A. Prall to his constituents in the 28th Senatorial District, composed of Bath, Bourbon, and Nicholas counties. The four years of his service have been marked in the history of the State by its unexampled devotion to the Union and its determination to adhere to the constitution of our fathers, and among the many champions of that holy cause no one has fought with greater gallantry, dealt treason more vigorous blows, or resisted more effectively with his triple armor of a just cause the dastard blows aimed at the institutions of our country.

Mr. Prall throughout his term in the Senate has been chairman of the Senate Committee on Federal Relations, which when he first occupied it was of minor importance, but as the war-cloud blackened and culminated over our State became of the utmost importance. In that position his clear judgement, his unswerving patriotism, and his invincible firmness have often excited our admiration and respect.

Mr. Prall was elected to the State Senate as a Democrat, and in the Presidential election of 1860 he was an ardent supporter, personal friend, and intimate associate of John C. Breckinridge's. When that unworthy son of Kentucky took his fratricidal course and struck at the honor and hope of his country, those who did not know Mr. Prall were fearful of the effects which party associations and personal attachment might have upon him. But he never swerved for one moment; loyalty was the high and commanding eminence which in the distance riveted his gaze, and party and friends and social relations were but as mole hills which were too insignificant to interrupt his sight or dazzle his clear perceptions of duty. The teachings and counsellings of such a man are invaluable, and his Address, to which we invite attention, is marked by a lofty patriotism, a detestation of secessionism and abolitionism, a clear synoptical review of the gathering, the bursting, and the progress of the storm of war, a chivalrous attachment to his country, and a loving devotion to the fair fame of Kentucky, which clothe it with more than a passing value.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.—Our readers may remember, that, several weeks ago, we gave reasons for our belief that the U. S. ironclad fleet would not take Charleston. We thought that the guns of the iron-clads were too very few, and that their firing would be too very slow, to withstand the tremendous forts and batteries of the enemy in that port. We knew that our fleet could not fire more than one gun to the enemy's twenty. We had hardly a hope of success. We had a strong apprehension of defeat. And there has been a defeat. The fact is deplorable, but it *is* a fact.

Whether our iron-clad fleet was or was not well managed in the harbor of Charleston we cannot say, but certainly there was a great lack of judgment somewhere. We suppose that Charleston may now be regarded as practically impregnable. It is too elaborately and tremendously fortified to be carried by either a naval or a land attack. The whole U. S. navy with the exception of the iron-clads would be knocked in pieces and sunk before it could pass the thousand deadly perils beneath the water and the thousand deadly perils above the water, and, if the land defences correspond at all with the accounts given of them, ten or twelve thousand men protected by them could successfully resist fifty or sixty thousand. Perhaps the city might be reduced by the cutting off of supplies—a land-blockade in addition to the water-blockade. We know little as to the practicability or impracticability of this, but certainly it could not be done except by a very heavy force.

As for Savannah and Mobile, we apprehend that an attack on them by our iron-clads would have the same result as that on Charleston. They, like the latter port, are defended by the most terrible submarine obstructions of every description, so placed that our war steamers, while attempting to pass or to remove them, shall be exposed to the cross-fires of many guns of tremendous size and power. It is likely that the defences of those two cities are not quite so formidable as those of Charleston, but we fear there is very little doubt that they are sufficiently so to withstand our iron-clads, which, it must with pain be confessed, have done little, since the affair of the Monitor and the Merrimac, to fulfil public expectation.

Vicksburg, it seems conceded on all hands, cannot be taken by the whole combined land and naval forces concentrated in its vicinity. Our people indeed have ceased to look for stirring news in that direction. Gen. Grant, for aught that appears, has long been to all intents and purposes motionless, and is so still. Even the canal-work, from which so much was hoped, has come to a dead stop. In the mean while the rebel authorities, having no apprehensions for Vicksburg, may quietly order off one half or three fourths of their army to join Gen. Joe Johnston in Middle Tennessee, for an attack on Gen. Rosecrans or for an invasion of Kentucky. Under these circumstances it seems us, that, unless there are great and momentous considerations, with which we are not acquainted, Gen. Grant's magnificent army should leave the theatre of its miserable failures and join the Army of the Cumberland to overthrow the rebel army in front or at any rate to render an invasion of Kentucky impossible. Grant's army, supported at an enormous expense, is doing no good where it is, and it has been doing none for months. It is a brave army, a veteran army, an army equal in chivalry to any army ever led by Washington or Bonaparte. But let it be placed where its mighty powers can be put forth to advantage, or it might as well be dissolved.

We have power enough to conquer the rebellion, and we must conquer it. We or it must conquer. If we succeed, as of course we can, we must do it, not by any sort of fancy fighting, but by hard, old-fashioned knocks. And the faster they are dealt the better.

☞A correspondent asks us whether our neighbor of the Democrat rejoices in Federal or in rebel victories. We can't guess. If he is consistent with himself his joy is of course in rebel victories, but he isn't often consistent with himself.

☞A Mr. Noble of Ohio says that "any possible peace is better than this war." We don't know what Noble's Christian name is, but it ought to be *Ig*.

☞A telegraphic despatch to the Cincinnati papers says that Jim Clay is under Humphrey Marshall. In that case, the poor fellow must be crushed as flat as a pancake.

☞Jeff Davis has issued another address to his people. If not a man of address, he is a man of many addresses.

THE NEW ALIAS OF THE SECESSION PARTY. The following document has been handed to us for publication in our columns:

CONSTITUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

This Organization shall be known as the KENTUCKY DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION, we retaining now, as ever, the time-honored name of Democrats.

The Officers of the Association are to consist of a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer.

Eight members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number can meet and adjourn from time to time, to be governed by the usual rules of debate.

We adopt for our platform the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by Jefferson, and our Democratic fathers, recognizing the Sovereignty of the people and the States, as well as Free Suffrage, Free Speech, and a Free Press.

We are now, and shall ever be, opposed to abolitionism in every guise, maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution, and the white race, over the whole country; guaranteeing equal rights to all and exclusive privileges to none. Through the medium of the ballot-box we mean to vindicate our liberties and the laws, of this, the People's Government.

The duties of the officers are to be defined in our regular meetings, and similar Associations are recommended to be organized in all the counties of the State, in the name of the CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY OF KENTUCKY.

The secession ear-mark in this document is apparent at a glance. "We are now, and shall ever be," declare the members of this "Democratic" cabal, "opposed to abolitionism in every guise," which is all very excellent, being precisely the position of the Union party in Kentucky; but here, be it observed, the "Democratic" caballers stop short, refusing to go further and declare that they are opposed in like manner to secession. This omission tells the whole story.

The whole story would have been told indeed without the omission, and we a little marvel that the omission was made, but with it the whole story tells itself. Doubtless in a more public declaration, if one should be made hereafter, the caballers, instructed by the fate of their convention at Frankfort, would manage the point with greater astuteness; but they probably deem, that, in a secret or quasi secret organization, much concealment would thwart rather than subserve the end in view. However this may be, there is the document, with its significant omission, pointing unequivocally to the true character of the association of which the document is the bond, and of the movement of which the association is at once an element and an instrument. Secession is written in plain letters all over both.

The plan of the general movement is evidently to organize the secessionists of Kentucky, first, as the means of getting possession of the state government by election, and, secondly, whether the first end fails or not, as the means of aiding the rebel cause in any other way that occasion may offer. The great object of the movement is to call out, embody, inspirit, discipline, strengthen, and put into active operation, the secession element of Kentucky, ready, on behalf of the rebellion, vigorously to take advantage of emergencies as they arise. In pursuit of this object, the leaders of the movement early appropriated the honored name "Democrat," having sported it in their preliminary meeting at Frankfort, in their Call for a state convention, and in the state convention itself, whilst it lasted. But, as we need hardly say, it did not last long. The military authorities, detecting the secession party under its new alias, dispersed the convention, quietly sending the members to their homes. Since then the movement has been skulking in various ways, of which the way disclosed in the document above is one.

Here, as wherever else the movement skulks, it wears its new alias. It everywhere sports the honored name "Democrat." We shall see if it proves hereafter more successful in tricking the authorities than it has proved heretofore.

☞The more we reflect upon the article in the Richmond Whig, which intimates that the members to the next rebel Congress claiming to represent our State may be elected outside of its limits, the more are we struck with the brazen impudence of the proposition. It is gravely suggested that men claiming to speak the voice of Kentucky, but who have expatriated themselves from her soil, shall obtain a fraudulent title to seats in the conclave of treason called the Confederate Congress, where they may help to impose a damnable policy upon our people and enforce it at the point of the bayonet. It is necessary to keep up the appearance that Kentucky is in the Confederacy, and it is important to the rebels to claim that she is, for otherwise they could not enforce their conscription in the border counties of the State, nor could they take private property for their military uses and pay for it in their government scrip without being stigmatized as robbers on a grand scale, by self-confession; they now exonerate themselves from this stigma on the plea that Kentucky belongs to them, and from the day Polk and Zollicoffer first invaded us they have stoutly adhered to this position. The more unyielding Kentucky has been in her loyal devotion to the Union, the more strenuous have been the efforts of the rebels to hold possession of her by subjugation, blood, and conquest. They are now determined to superadd to their military efforts the strategy of legislative chicanery, and we shall doubtless find that Machen, Crockett, Read, Ewing, Hodge, the Bruces, Scott, Breckinridge, and Elliott will discover some convenient though discreditable plea by which they can retain their usurped positions in the rebel Congress. They have already aided to pass laws, which are made operative in our State wherever they have the power to enforce them, by which old and young are forced into the armies of the rebellion, and all the property of loyal men which falls into their clutches is confiscated. It will be remembered that the Richmond Whig hints that it would be competent to authorize polls in other States for Missourians and Kentuckians; these great sticklers for State rights ignore the fact that Kentucky has by her Legislature declared that all who have joined the military or civil service of the Confederacy are deemed to have expatriated themselves and lose all their rights as citizens, yet, with an absurdity that would be laughable were it not so prolific in prospective horrors, these self-constituted Congressmen arrogate to themselves a veto upon the enactments of the commonwealth, and stop at no outrage which will further the bold schemes of their mad ambition. They have usurped powers and they derive their impunity from the armies of the rebellion; they have committed treason against the State in levying war against it and in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, and upon conviction they can be punished by death or imprisonment. And such men, leprous with crime, and cast out from the companionship of the pure and loyal; outlaws by their own infamous acts, who, if they were found skulking about their abandoned homes, would be arrested as felons, have the unblushing assurance to legislate in the name of the State they have tried to dishonor. They would, if their power were equal to their desires, load down the glorious old Commonwealth of our love with degradation, shame, and desolation, that they might riot in the sensuality of that political debauchery which has made the Confederacy as accursed as Nineveh, when its last effeminate king destroyed himself by fire in the midst of the companions of his voluptuousness.

Sex has too long been the shield of traitors. Example and strict justice are demanded. The woman who deliberately betrays her country is no less guilty because a woman.

Cleveland Herald.

We would no more consider *sex* in determining whether undoubted traitors should be arrested in their treason than we would inquire, in deciding whether a rattlesnake should go at large, whether the reptile was a he or a she one.

A very foolish correspondent of the Louisville Journal flatters himself that we will get very angry with him and call him "hard names."—*Nashville Union.*

That is, he flattered himself that you would flatter him, and he knew what was the only way in which you could do it.

☞In the rebel Senate the Finance Committee has proposed a substitute for the tax bill which had previously passed the House, and from its provisions we can see what terrible sacrifices the Confederate people must make to support this rebellion. It places the tax on annual incomes between $500 and $1,500 at five per cent; between $1,500 and $10,000 ten per cent; between $10,000 and $15,000 twelve and a half per cent; over $15,000 fifteen per cent. Incomes from rents, manufactures, mines, navigation, sale of all kinds of property, real and personal, and all occupations are also taxed. All joint companies and corporations must pay one tenth of the dividends and reserved fund of each year, but if the earnings are more than ten and less than twenty per cent, one eighth must be paid; and if over twenty per cent, one sixth. Every farmer, after reserving for his own use one hundred bushels of corn and thirty bushels of wheat produced this year, must pay and deliver to the Confederate Government one tenth of the grain, forage, sugar, cotton, tobacco, or wool produced. After reserving twenty bushels peas and beans, he must deliver one tenth of the product thereof, and also one tenth of the hogs slaughtered by him, in cured bacon, at the rate of seventy pounds bacon to one hundred pounds pork, for which he shall receive the value of four bushels of corn, and the principal for the salt in curing the same, and one tenth of the money he may have paid for the purchase of the swine.

Nothing, we believe, is exempt from taxation but Confederate bonds, and property used for religious, charitable, or educational purposes. One per cent on the value of all cattle must be paid, and there has been a proposition to double-tax all aliens, the fate of which between the two Houses we have not learned.

☞The intelligence of the seizure of a gunboat, the Alexandria, built and lately launched at Liverpool, on suspicion that it is intended for the service of the Confederates, is extremely gratifying. The plans of the rebels may have been so craftily laid that proof cannot be adduced to show her destination, but the action of the British Government shows a returning disposition toward preserving a strict neutrality, which, with the London Star, we regard as "an exceedingly good omen."

It will be seen by our telegraphic despatches that another Anglo-rebel privateer, the Japan while in port, but the Virginia when at sea, has escaped from Greenock, although some official effort was made to prevent her departure.

☞Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in his late message to the Legislature of that State, differs widely with the leaders of the rebellion when he says: The abolition Government at Washington—from which we seceded on account of its disregard for the violation of States rights—has shown itself more attached to the rights of the States, and more careful not to violate them, than our own Government, which had its very origin in this great doctrine."

☞On our first page will be found the regulations just issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the assessment of income tax on the first of next month. It is important that every one whose income exceeds $600 should make himself conversant with these rules.

FOR SALE,
BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market price. Also BEACH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by
J. N. KELLOGG, Agent,
sep21 dist Near the corner of Third and Main.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND BANKERS,
63 and 65 Beaver street and 20 Exchange Place,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WRIGHT. } apr8 d&wisly

NOTICE.
TO DEPOSITORS!!
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, I WILL PAY SIX per cent interest on Deposits for a specified time and four per cent on those subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal.
A. BLAND, Banker,
j6 dtf No. 403 Main street.

Southern Bank Notes WANTED.
Tennessee,
South Carolina,
Georgia,
Alabama, and
Louisiana
BANK NOTES
WANTED by A. BLAND, Banker,
o21 dtf Main st., near Fourth.

GOLD WANTED.
I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET RATE for
GOLD.
A. BLAND, Banker,
jan15 dtf Main st., near Fourth.

GREEN & GREEN,
LOUISVILLE, NASHVILLE,
Main and Fourth. 43 College street.

HATS. CAPS DRESS FURS,
AND
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
LINEN, MUSLIN, & WOOLEN SHIRTS
made to order from measurement and warranted to fit.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF MILITARY HATS & CAPS ALWAYS ON HAND.
f20 dstf

PRATHER & SMITH
Have just received BOYS' and CHILDREN'S
STRAW HATS & CAPS,
Also a large invoice of Summer Styles of
SOFT FELT HATS.
The Celebrated
PREMIUM DRESS SILK HATS
Can only be had of them, as they are the Sole Manufacturers. Price, as heretofore, $5.
a15 j&b

House Established in 1838
By F. HEGAN.
F. H. HEGAN,
Formerly HEGAN & ESCOTT,
Manufacturer of Gilt Work and Dealer in French & American Window-Glass, Wall-Paper, Looking-Glasses, Photograph and Ambrotype Materials,
AT OLD STAND, 411 MAIN STREET.
mar9 d16cm

Government Claims.
WE ARE BUYING QUARTERMASTERS' AND COMMISSARY VOUCHERS and CHECKS at very low rates. Holders will do well to call and see us before selling.
TUCKER & CO., Bankers,
a22 d1w12 Fourth st., 3 doors below Main.

United States Loan.
"FIVE TWENTY" BONDS.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED BY THE AGENT of the Treasury, I am prepared to supply those wishing to invest in six per cent Government Bonds. These bonds are called "Five Twenties" because, while they are *twenty* year bonds, the Government may redeem them in Gold at any time after *five* years. Many suppose that the interest is only 5 20-100 per cent. This is a mistake; they bear six per cent interest, and are payable, interest and principal, in Gold.

Some are Coupon Bonds, payable to bearer, in 50's, 100's, 500's, and 1,000's. Others are Registered Bonds, payable to order, in 50's, 100's, 500's, 1,000's, 5,000's, and 10,000's.

a22 d12&w4 J. H. RHORER.

THE GOVERNMENT EDITION
OF THE
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
PASSED AT THE
Last Session of Congress,
CONTAINING ALL THE
Public and Private Laws, Treaties, Resolutions, and Proclamations.

The following are among the many important Acts of Congress of general interest embraced in this

THE OFFICIAL EDITION:

Internal Revenue; Banking Associations and National Currency; Loan Act, or Nine Hundred Million Bill; Conscription Act; Duties on Imports and New Regulations for Entry of Goods; Contracts with Government and Prevention and Punishment of Frauds; Letters of Marque, Prizes, Prize Goods and Proceedings in Prize Cases; Post-Office Regulations; Patent-Office Regulations; Disabled Soldiers; Bounty to Soldiers discharged within two years of enlistment; Public Lands; Habeas Corpus and Judicial Proceedings; Appropriations for Army, Navy, Pensions, Fortifications, &c.

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☞Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN, & CO.,
Publishers of the Laws of the U. S.,
BOSTON.
a22 eodis3

ANY WISCONSIN OFFICER
OR OTHER PERSON NOW IN THIS CITY who is acquainted with H. K. SMITH, of Madison, Wis., or who knows the character of the Wisconsin Abolitionists during the years 1859-'61, will confer a great favor by leaving a note, stating his name and where he may be found, addressed to me, at the headquarters of Col. Moore, Provost Marshal, before 9 o'clock this morning. a22 d1 H. K. SMITH.

I. O. O. F.
THE SALE OF TICKETS TO THE ODD FELLOWS' ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will close on Thursday, 23d inst.
Those brethren who have tickets for sale will please report on Thursday evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall.
Brethren can procure tickets from brothers John B. Hinkle, Wm. McCready, W. S. Chenoweth, George Ainslie, and Wm. R. Hyde.
JOHN B. DAVIES,
a22 1&2t* Sec'y of Gen. Com.

QUARTERMASTERS' VOUCHERS WANTED.
I WILL pay cash for Quartermasters' and Commissary Vouchers and all valid Claims against the Government. I will also attend to the collection of every description of Claims of Officers and Citizens.
H. W. HAWES,
a22 d6* Opposite Post-office, on Green street.

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of J. STINAU & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, J. Sahn retiring from the business. The firm will continue the same business under the name of STEINAU & BROTHER.
Louisville, April 18, 1863. a22 d3*

APPLES.
100 BBLS CHOICE NEW YORK APPLES for sale and constantly on hand at the store of
a22 d2* G. McCALLUM, No. 106 Third st.

Sheriff's Sale.
I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, AT THE Court-House door, in Versailles, Woodford county, on Monday, the 4th day of May (County Court) sixteen likely young NEGROES.
JOHN W. COMBS,
a22 dtd Sheriff Woodford co., Ky.

Wanted,
A WOOL-CARDER AND SPINNER. A GOOD competent hand can hear of a good situation by applying to H. W. Wilkes, jr., No. 406 Main st.
a22 d6*

Manager's Office
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES
Main street, between Second and Third,
Second Floor.
DRAWING TAKES PLACE DAILY, AND TICKets for sale.
a22 d1* MURRAY, EDDY, & CO.

Louisville & Frankfort and Frankfort & Lexington Railroads.
ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1863, and until further notice, Freight Trains will leave Louisville on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, and Lexington on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
a22 d3 S. GILL, Sup't.

CLAIMS! CLAIMS!
QUARTERMASTERS' & COMMISSARY CLAIMS
BOUGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
ISHAM HENDERSON,
apr21 b&d&wjtf Office in Journal Office.

MRS. C. SELLIGER,
No. 303 Market st., bet. Third & Fourth, north side,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK of NEW AND ELEGANT MILLINERY GOODS, which she offers to sell very cheap.
Ladies will do well to call and examine our stock and learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere. a20 b11&w6

STOLEN,
FROM THE STABLE OF THE UNDERsigned, on the night of the 14th, a BLACK MARE, about 8 years old and about 15 hands high, in good order, barefooted, large head and ear, low carriage, apparently stiff necked. No marks remembered. A liberal reward will be given if secured so I get her. ELIAS HOOKER,
a20 d3&w2* Postoffice Middletown, Ky.

HOME SALOON,
North side Green street, between Third and Fourth streets.
MESSRS. SATTERWHITE & SMART, HAVING this day purchased the above establishment, would be much pleased to see their numerous friends and acquaintances at their Saloon—pledging themselves that they will serve of the very best quality in their line. Call and try us once.
a21 d3 SMART & SATTERWHITE.

Servant Wanted,
TO WASH, IRON, AND DO HOUSE-WORK.
H. C. PINDELL,
apr21 dtf S. W. corner Third and Walnut sts.

Information Wanted
OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF MARTHA, daughter of WM. and MARY JOHNSON, formerly of this city—married about two years ago, but the name of her husband is not known. He is supposed to reside in the neighborhood of Memphis, Tenn. Her brother, Lafayette Johnson, would like to hear from her, at Bedford, Trimble co., Ky., or, if she will come to see him, she can get off the boat at Garrett's Landing and inquire of F. Garrett where her brother can be found. a21 d2*

"I WISH I WAS IN DIXIE."
A CARICATURE OF A HIGH OFFICIAL, playing on the banjo, can be had by enclosing 25 cents to CHAS. WHEELER, No. 20 Nassau street, N. Y.
a21 d2*

Administrator's Notice.
THE undersigned has duly qualified as administrator, with the will annexed, of Eliza Whitney, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate are required to make payment, and all persons having claims will present them, duly authenticated.
a21 d3 THOS. H. CRAWFORD, Adm'r.

Grain Sacks for Sale.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT my office, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, April 27, 1863, FIVE THOUSAND GRAIN SACKS (more or less), consisting of Gunny Bags and Burlaps. The privilege will be given to the highest bidder of taking at the same rate all sacks, not required by the undersigned, which may from time to time accumulate up to June 20, 1863.
Terms—Cash, in United States funds. The sacks to be removed by the purchaser on the day of sale.
By order of CAPT. W. G. JENKINS, C. Q. M.
SAM'L BLACK, Captain and A. Q. M. a21 d2

Wanted,
BY TWO YOUNG SINGLE GENTLEMEN, NOT egotistical, and of good argumentative abilities, a CORRESPONDENCE with some young ladies of Butternut proclivities, with a view of converting them to loyalty. Address WM. WIRT or JOHN RANDOLPH, Co. G, 79th Reg. Infantry, 1st Brigade, 2d Division, Army of the Cumberland. a21 d6*

STORE FOR RENT—FIXTURES AND STOCK FOR SALE—Inquire at No. 1,003, corner of Tenth and Market streets.
a21 d3*

SALE OF HORSES AND MULES.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, in accordance with orders received from headquarters District Western Kentucky at Louisville, Ky., I will sell, at the Government "Corral" in Munfordsville, Ky., on Saturday, 25th April, 1863, at public auction, to the highest bidder in cash, in Treasury notes—
62 Horses and 5 mules.
1 will also sell two four-wheel Ambulances and two Ambulance Riding Gears.
The animals can be seen until the day of sale by calling on Mr. James Weeks, at this office.
Sale commences at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. M HUNTINGTON,
Capt. and A. Q. M.
Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
Munfordsville, Ky., April 12, 1863. } a21 dtd

Musketo Netting.
10,000 PIECES IN COLORS
WHITE,
GREEN,
PINK,
BLUE,
BLACK,
YELLOW,
For sale for cash by
WASHBURN, WELCH, & CARR,
a21 dislm 62 and 64 Franklin st., Boston.

Potatoes! Potatoes!
130 BBLS PRIME ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, FLUKES,
CLINTONS,
PRINCE ALBERTS,
PEACH BLOOMS
Now in store and for sale wholesale and retail.
We have made arrangements to keep on hand a constant supply of these celebrated varieties, and have some Rochester Seedling Mercers on the way.
MUNN & CO.,
a21 d3&w1 217 Main, between Second and Third sts., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE,
3(0 2) 0 & 0 STEEL NEEDLES.
15 MILLIONS TO ARRIVE.
JOHN G. WITTE,
a21 d2 107 Chambers street, New York.

COPAR'S PREVENTATIVE,
A Friend to the Indiscreet.
FREEDOM from DISEASE!
THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION WILL insure against all disease to which both sexes are exposed by an indulgence in criminal practices.
Price $1 50 per box, with directions.
For sale by RAYMOND & TYLER and all Druggists generally. a21 dis12*

MR. WASTELL'S
GRAND JUVENILE FANCY DRESS BALL
Will be given at the
Masonic Temple
MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1863.
THE DANCING WILL COMMENCE at 8 o'clock precisely with the MINUET DE LA COEUR and the GAVOTTE DE VESTRIES.
Tickets may be obtained from Mr. Wastell any day this week at the Masonic Temple, between 2 and 3 P. M., or from his pupils. a21 j&b6*

S. BARKER & CO.,
317 Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Will continue during this week to offer their ENTIRE STOTK of
Domestic and Fancy
DRY GOODS
AT
Reduced Prices.
Just received a large AUCTION lot of
FRENCH ORGANDIES, CRAPE MORETZ, BROCHE GRENADINES, BEREGES, LAWNS, POPLINS, &C., &C.
S. BARKER & CO.
a20 d1

TO WESTERN DISTILLERS.
THE UNDERSIGNED (MERCHANTS OF 24 years standing), Sole Importers of the celebrated "CHARLES LONDON CORDIAL GIN," the best and purest Gin in the market, and wholesale dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, solicit consignments of all kinds of WHISKEY, SPIRITS, &c.
Our facilities for selling such goods, either in bulk or bottled, are unsurpassed by any house in New York. We can always find a ready cash customer at the highest market price. Our motto is "Quick cash sales at the highest market price and prompt returns."
We offer our services as Commission Merchants for the sale of Domestic Liquors and purchase of goods in this market. Our charges are the lowest rate of commission and actual cash disbursements.
B. BALDWIN & CO.,
a18 d&w1 91 Liberty street, New York.

HERMETICALLY SEALED GOODS,
Put up for Shipment to ANY CLIMATE.
Each Can Warranted.
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, MEATS, SOUPS, & GAME,
ALSO
STEAMED-FRESH, SPICED, AND PICKLED
OYSTERS.
We are Sole Agents for
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS
AND
BARTLETT'S LEMON BISCUIT.
☞Constantly on hand a variety of Goods adapted to FIRST CLASS GROCERS.
Mustard, Pressed Hops, Pulverized Herbs, Cocoa, Chocolate, Tapioca, Sago, Hominy, Samp, &c.,
In lots to suit Shippers and Dealers.
BOGLE & DYER,
apr17 d6m* 83 Barclay street, New York.

OFFICERS' EQUIPMENTS.
LINE SWORDS,
STAFF SWORDS,
FIELD SWORDS,
CAVALRY SABRES,
SASHES, PASSANTS,
SWORD BELTS, and fine
PRESENTATION SWORDS
For sale by FLETCHER & BENNETT,
a17 FriMon&Wedlm 421 Main street.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., April 17, 1863.
Cavalry and Artillery Horses Wanted.
ANY LOYAL PERSON WHO WILL FILE IN my office the oath of allegiance required by the War Department (blank forms of which will be furnished at my office), will be permitted to offer for inspecrion at the Government stables horses of the following specifications, viz:
FOR CAVALRY.
All to be five (5) years old and over, and not less than eight (8) years old; to be fifteen (15) hands high and over; dark colors, free from all blemishes and vicious tricks, broke to the saddle, and in all respects good, sound, serviceable horses fit for Cavalry.
FOR ARTILLERY.
All to be 15, 15½, and 16 hands high; to be not less than six (6) nor more than nine (9) years old: colors to be brown, black, or bay; broke to harness and free from all blemishes or vicious tricks, and in all respects good, sound, serviceable draft horses fit for Artillery.
I will pay in Government vouchers for the above as follows:
For Cavalry Horses.....$102 75
For Artillery Horses.....106 75
W. JENKINS,
a17 d6 Capt. and A. Q. M.
[New Albany Ledger, Lexington Observer and Reporter, Cincinnati Commercial, and Indianapolis Journal copy till day and send bill to Capt. W. Jenkins.]

SEEDS! SEEDS!
Implements! Implements!
REAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS, SEPARATORS, AND CLEANERS, RAILROAD THRESHERS AND POWERS, PLOUGHS, STRAW-CUTTERS, &c., in store and for sale at lowest CASH prices by
KEARSLEY CARTER,
Successor to Carter and Buchanan,
mar11 dtf 414 Main st.

TOBACCO SEED.
YELLOW PRYOR,
BURLEY'S BROAD-LEAF,
MARYLAND THICK-SET,
LARGE IOWA,
BIG GREEN
In store and for sale by
KEARSLEY CARTER,
Successor to Carter & Buchanan,
mar11 dtf 414 Main
Spring Barley,
Hungarian Grass Seed,
Millet Seed,
Tennessee Cotton Seed,
Northern Oats.
In store and for sale by
KEARSLEY CARTER,
Successor to Carter & Buchanan,
mar11 dtfis 414 Main s

PISTOLS,
Colt's Army Pistols,
Colt's Navy Pistols;
Colt's Police Pistols;
Colt's Pocket Pistols;
Smith & Wesson's Pistols large;
Smith & Wesson's Pistols, small;
Moore's 7-shot Pistols;
Tranter's Fine Pistols;
Double Shot Guns;
Cartridges all sizes;
Elev'r E. B. and Colt's Caps;
Holsters and Belts;
Fishing Tackle;
In quantities to suit and for sale low by
JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SON,
f20 d3m1s 5th st., near Main, Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE.
I OFFER MY WELL KNOWN TAVERN Stand, in Fredericktown, at Private Sale. There is attached thereto a good Storehouse, suitable for dry goods or groceries. Said Stand is situated in Washington county, Ky., on the Bardstown and Springfield turnpike, 9 miles from Bardstown and 9 miles from Springfield.
Any one wishing to obtain a bargain in this desirable property would do well to call on the undersigned on the premises for particulars, or address him by letter. HENRY RENNART.
FREDERICKTOWN, KY., March 24, 1863.—dlm&w9

Lost from the Louisville Hotel,
A SMALL TERRIER DOG OF REDDISH color, cropped, white on top of head: weight 9½ pounds. Return him to J. H. Clarbour, Esq., at the Louisville Hotel, and be fairly rewarded. a17 b&jtf*

AUGUST ELECTION.

FOR CONGRESS.

1st DISTRICT.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. SAMUEL L. CASEY as a candidate for re-election for the First Congressional District. m20 d1jel*

3d DISTRICT.

WE are authorized to announce Hon. HENRY GRIDER as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Third District, subject to the convention of the Union Democracy to be held at Glasgow on the 13th of May. m21 d&w3m*

WE are authorized to announce J. W. GOKIN, of Glasgow, Barren county, as a candidate for Congress for the Third District, subject to the convention of the Union Democracy to be held at Glasgow on the 13th of May. m21 d3m&w13*

2d DISTRICT.

WE are authorized to announce Col. JOHN H. McHENRY as a candidate for Congress in the 2d Congressional District of Kentucky. m20 d&wtJun1*

WE are authorized to announce GEO. H. YEAMAN a candidate for Congress in the 2d District. m18 d12&w6*

WE are authorized to announce Major W. R. KINNEY, of Henderson, as a candidate for Congress from the 2d District. m17 d6*

5TH DISTRICT.

CURTIS F. BURNAM is a candidate to represent the 8th Congressional District of Kentucky in the next Congress of the United States, subject to the decision of the Union convention, should one be held. m30 d&wte

WE are authorized to announce J. W. RIDGELL as a candidate for Congress in the 8th Congressional District. m10 dte

4TH DISTRICT.

CAPT. WILLIAM J. HEADY is announced as a candidate for Congress in the 4th Congressional District, subject to the endorsement of a Union Democratic convention. m5 dte*

5TH DISTRICT.

THE Hon. ROB. MALLORY is a candidate for Congress to represent the 5th District. m23 d&wte

CLOTH HOUSE.
HENRY MARKS & CO.,
No. 12 Pearl st., Cincinnati,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &c.,
Comprising together a complete variety of Goods adapted to the wants of MERCHANT TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, &c. m6 d2m&w

DR. LUDLUM'S SPECIFIC,
FOR THE CURE OF
Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Whites, Strictures,
AND
COMPLAINTS OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.
THE GONORRHŒA, OR COMMONLY CALLED Clap, is a disgusting malady, and is too well known to require any explanation; it is easy to be got, but it is difficult to get clear of. It is a companion that few admire; it pervades all classes of society—both male and female, both rich and poor, both married and single. Although so troublesome in itself, so distressing and sometimes fatal, it is a disease the treatment of which has generally been worse than the disease itself. The common fashionable treatment is, first, to deprive you of all business; then comes a course of starvation—living on bread and tea, water gruel, or some kind of slops; you must then be bled, cupped, or leeched, combined with nauseating medicines, injections, lotions, ointments, and warm fomentations. Every few days the medicines are changed; and after some months' treatment in this way, which the patient bears with great fortitude for fear of exposure he is discharged, or discharges himself, with an irritable urctor, a swelled testicle, an enlargement of the prostrate gland, or a disease of the neck of the bladder.
This Specific, which acts like a charm, with a few doses on those diseases, and is quite pleasant to take, and which has cured thousands in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and many of the Southern cities, is a certain and effectual remedy, that makes a rapid and permanent cure, without regard to diet, drink, or exercise, except wrestling, jumping, or over straining. This remedy is unequalled by anything yet discovered for the cure of those diseases. It is extracted from our own plants and is perfectly safe, as it is purely vegetable. It contains no mercury, so that you can expose yourself to all kinds of weather, without the least danger from the medicine. And if you are careful in wrapping up the paste, you will have no taste or smell from it, so that you are not deprived from going into company

WEDNESDAY APRIL 22, 3 A. M.

Departure of Trains.

Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago R. R.
Chicago Express.....8.45 A. M
St. Louis Night Express.....10.00 P. M

Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington R. R.
Express.....4.20 A. M.
Accommodation.....3.30 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
Passenger Train.....8.00 A. M.
Lebanon Train.....7.00 A. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.
Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, & Cairo Ex. 7.50 A. M.
Fast Express for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, and the East.....2.45 P. M.
Night Express for St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and the East.....10.00 P. M.

Contents of First and Fourth Pages.

Bank of the State of Indiana—A Hard Case—Sharpley's Minstrels—Remonstrances against Consolidation—Death from Poison—A Panther Killed—Rebel Letter—The Murderers of Thomas Hale in Indiana—Address of John A. Prall to his Constituents of the 28th Senatorial District—List of Soldiers who have Died in Hospitals at St. Louis from April 9 to 16—The Riot in Danville, Indiana—Official Laws of the United States—An Ordinance by the City Council—Regulations for Assessing the Income Tax—Letter from Stone's River Ford, Tenn.—John Vetter Denies His Resignation—The Failure at Charleston in its Bearings Abroad—Telegraphic News, &c.

☞ Yesterday was extremely dull in everything pertaining to items of a local nature. A heavy rain set in at noon and continued without intermission up to the hour of going to press. We strolled up one street and down another, cherishing the fond hope that something would turn up that could be manufactured into an item, but, on every hand, a calmness amounting to melancholy seemed to pervade the city and all within it. The embargo on local items is complete. We did not learn of any fights, fires, runaways, murders, or thefts having been committed during the day. We were, as a matter of course, pleased to learn that our city could boast such morality, and our readers will, doubtless, be equally gratified to read one issue of the Journal divested of the usual record of crime. The calm that pervades our business circles renders the city extremely doleful in its aspect. We can offer flattering inducements at the present time to any and all who have acquired a competency and may be on the *qui vive* for a good location, "shut out from the rude world," in which to retire from business.

Five-Twenty Bonds.—The advertisement of Mr. J. H. Rhorer will, we trust, attract attention, as he has been appointed to supply the six per cent Government bonds to all who desire to make investments on the faith of the nation. Any one having fifty dollars in Treasury notes can exchange them for coupon or registered bonds. In other parts of the country very heavy investments have been made in this favorite security. Mr. Rhorer explains their value, and they will be paid in gold and the accruing interest will be discharged in coin likewise. Some of the Eastern agents for the supply of these bonds have furnished them to the amount of millions of dollars, which shows the public confidence in the stability of the Government. We hope Kentucky will show an equal reliance in the endurance of our national name and credit.

The Revenue Tax Laws.—A Hand-book of the United Stated Tax Law of July 1, 1862, with all the amendments up to the close of the 37th Congress, has been compiled from official sources by A. A. Redfield, Esq., of New York. It comprises, also, the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, together with copious notes and explanations for the use of tax-payers of every class and the officers of the revenue in all the States and Territories. We have looked over this work with particular care, and can make but one suggestion which we think would improve it, and that is the publication of forms to assist the tax-payer in making out his list or return to the Assistant Assessor of his District. The Hand-book is for sale in our city by Maxwell & Co. and L. A. Civill, from whom we have received copies.

☞ The rebel force which menaced Columbia, Adair county, the fore part of last week was increased to ten or twelve hundred on Thursday, so that the two or three companies of Union cavalry were compelled to fall back. General Manson ordered up reinforcements, but they were not within supporting distance on Thursday night, when there were frequent and sharp skirmishes as our troops retired in order toward Lebanon. We have reports also of large additions of Confederates at Burksville, but nothing definite as to the numbers or result.

☞ Mr. Wastell's grand juvenile fancy dress ball, on Monday evening, judging from the notes of preparation, will be a delightful affair. We learn that milliners, mantua-makers, and costumers are busily engaged—up to their eyes in work—and that the Masonic Hall will look as gay and sparkling as the fairy court of Oberon when he wedded Titania, and Puck, his henchman, became inspired by taking too much dew and honey out of the nectaries of the cowslip.

☞ The rebel accounts of the recent battle near Somerset are distinguished for falsehood. They say the expedition of Pegram was far from being a failure though he was attacked by overwhelming numbers. The Richmond Enquirer says he brought five hundred and thirty-seven cattle across the Cumberland for the army at Tullahoma. He did not pick up as many during his whole raid, and he did not take more than score or two of them out of the State.

☞ We noticed some time since a very extraordinary egg, as regards its size, which was laid by a common hen belonging to Mr. Sues, of this city. Since then he opened one end of it to get out the ovalbumen with the intention of preserving the shell as a curiosity, when he found within another perfectly formed egg of about the usual size. We have heard of such a thing before, but it is the first time we ever witnessed such a lusus naturæ.

Counterfeit Fifty Cent Postal Notes. The counterfeit fifty cent postal notes in circulation, besides being imperfectly executed, may be distinguished by the inexperienced from the genuine note. In the latter, each side of the figures 50, and below the words "as designated" and "U. S. Depository," there are three curved lines. In the counterfeit there are but two.

☞ Our old friend John W. Pruett is announced as a candidate for re-election as constable in the First Justices' District in Franklin county. We should like to live in Frankfort for many reasons, and not the least potent among them would be the privilege of voting for Mr. Pruett whenever he announced himself for office.

Invasion Rolled Back.—Col. Hobson sent forces last week in the direction of Monroe county to check the advance of the rebels. The enemy was attacked near Celina on Saturday and lost seventy, and on Sunday the attack was followed up in the town when thirty more were killed and the rest put to flight.

☞ Lieut.-Col. B. S. Orcott, of the Twenty-fifth Michigan regiment, relieves Major Fitch in command of the Military Prison in this city. Major Fitch was highly complimented in an order from headquarters for his efficient management of that institution while under his charge.

Louisville Theatre.—Miss Adah Isaacs Menken repeats Mazeppa to-night with her daring ride around the dress circle, a really wonderful feat.

Wood's Theatre.—Mr. and Mrs. Conway appear this evening as Romeo and Juliet in Shakspeare's fascinating tragic play.

☞ Cavalry and artillery horses are in great demand in this city, at prices ranging from $102 75 to $106 75 per head.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Lynn will deliver a lecture at the Female High School this morning at eleven o'clock precisely.

☞ Our exchanges from every quarter speak in the most flattering terms of the fruit prospects.

☞ Oliver Lucas qualified yesterday as Notary Public.

Official Edition of Federal Laws.—Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co., of Boston, have just issued the official edition of the laws passed by Congress at the recent session. The Boston Advertiser says in this edition the laws are compared by a careful reader with the original rolls in the Department of State at Washington, and, under the watchful editorship of Judge Sanger, errors are noted, by the use of italics or parentheses, without alteration of the original text. A comprehensive index to each description of laws is likewise added, an important feature, which, in its saving of trouble in finding a single clause, is often worth enough to pay for the whole book; afforded, by the way, at a very moderate price. The legislation of Congress at the last session embraced several topics of permanent and wide-spread interest, among which we need only mention the conscription, loan, banking, and postoffice acts; so that few persons can afford to neglect supplying themselves with the laws, and the best edition of course is that which includes them all in an authentic shape.

New Works.—We are indebted to L. A. Civill for the following new publications:

Darrell Markham; or the Captain of the Vulture, a story by Miss M. E. Braddon, author of Aurora Floyd, has been published by Dick & Fitzgerald, of New York.

The Prisoner of State, by D. A. Mahoney; Carleton, publisher, New York.

Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion, Nos. 1 and 2. We have already noticed the project of this great work. It has, we understand, been delayed for the purpose of obtaining a requisite supply of the proper kind of paper. All the promises of the eminent publishers have been faithfully carried out in these initial numbers.

Lula; a tale of the National Hall Poisoning, by Mansfield T. Walworth; published by Carleton, New York.

New Volcano in Mexico.—A letter from Mr. John Xantus, United States Consul at Manzanilla, dated Colinia, March 18th, and directed to the Smithsonian Institute, states that a new volcano broke forth the previous day only six leagues from the town. The eruption came so suddenly and was so violent that the Armeria river was filled up by a barricade of ejected sand, mud, and stones to a height of over one hundred feet. The river of course was stopped from coming down, and it is said that north of the barricade the river is running back and inundating the forest for leagues. The volcano broke out in the top of a hill only about one hundred and fifty feet high above the level of the Armeria river, but was said to be growing alarmingly every hour. For the previous three days there had been many heavy earthquakes.

☞ The Washington Republican says it learns, on the best authority, that the Ericsson monitors are uninjured, and that the demonstration against the rebel batteries in Charleston harbor is not satisfactory to the Government. That upon investigation, the latter is satisfied that, had the programme agreed upon been carried out, the obstructions in the harbor would have been removed, the rebel batteries reduced, and the city captured.

Dangerous Counterfeit.—Two dollar Treasury bills altered to twenties were largely circulated in Philadelphia on Thursday. It is stated that the alterations were so successfully done that the closest examination was necessary to detect the fraud. Twenty-dollar Government bills should be closely inspected before they are taken. By holding the counterfeit bills before a strong light the alterations may be detected.

☞ Quartermaster Webster has instructions from General Burnside to construct a bridge across the Licking river, near Cole's Garden, immediately. The bridge is intended to connect the fortificatious at Covington and Newport.

The Sumpter.—A Paris letter, under date of the 24th ult., states that the steamer Sumpter, which recently escaped from Gibraltar, was to sail from Liverpool on or about the 5th of April, armed and equipped as a privateer.

☞ Mr. Herman Prall has purchased the interest of Mr. A. Huncilman in the New Albany tobacco manufactory, and, in connection with the Messrs. Bolin, of that city, will manufacture extensively.

☞ Among the evidences of treason discovered in Maryland was a direct invitation from leading members of a secret organization to Gen. Lee, to make another invasion of Maryland.

☞ Six prisoners, all females, escaped from the Covington jail on Friday night, by removing a few bricks from the west wall of the building. Four of them have been recaptured.

Real Estate Transfers.—The following transfers of real estate in this city and Jefferson county were made from the 18th to the 22d inst.:

J. L. Hornsby to Lorenz Peter, lot No. 4, in square No. 2, in Henderson's subdivision, in Bullitt's addition to Louisville, being 50 feet front on north side Prentice street by 150 feet to an alley.....$ 350
Henry Monohan and wife and Henry J. O'Neil and wife to Henry W. Taylor and David Frantzer., 80 feet front on south side Van Buren street by 125 feet deep to a 20 foot alley, beginning 30 feet west of the southwest corner of Van Buren and Ohio streets.....600
N. E. Ewing and wife to George Shoemaker, 27 feet 1 inch front on south side Market, between Second and Third streets, by 105 feet deep, beginning 77 feet and 11 inches west of the southwest corner of Second and Market streets.....7,500
Susan E. Ely and others to Wm. C. Kennedy, 30 feet front on west side Second street by 200 feet deep to a 20 foot alley, beginning 70 feet north of the north line of College street.....1,200
Washington Spalding and wife and others to Jane Fleming, 10 feet front on north side Chestnut street, by 165 feet deep to an alley, lying between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.....475
Jonathan A. Isaur and wife to Henry A. Woolett, one acre and two poles, more or less, near Jeffersontown.....900
J. and A. Petrie to Joseph Hite, tract in Jefferson county, adjoining Joseph Hite.....170
James Steel and W. A. Inglis to Nelson & Fernil, lot No. 17, in Anderson's subdivision of Bullitt's addition to Louisville, being 105 feet front on the east side of Twelfth street, south of Maple street, by 21 feet deep to a 15 foot alley....
John G. Ehrman and wife to Elizabeth Hein, all of grantors' right, title, and interests in and to 27 feet front, on south side of Chestnut street, between Clay and Shelby, by 200 feet deep to a 20 foot alley.....200
Caroline J. Bacon to W. A. Richardson, 36⅝ acres in Jefferson county, being lot No. 1 of the subdivision of the property of Peasly Chamberlin....5,030

Indiana Items.—The Kokomo Tribune says: A young woman, an orphan with no relatives, whose name even we have not been able to learn, came here recently from Galveston and was living in the family of one Leflar. On Sunday evening last, while standing near a fire, her clothes took fire. The persons present seemed to be scared to death, and while they did all they could, did nothing as it ought to have been done. The girl died after a few hours of dreadful suffering.

The Noble County Herald says the wheat crop thereabouts looks remarkably well this spring, and the indications are that, unless something befalls it unusual, there will be a heavy yield the coming harvest. The winter, although it was unusually open, did not injure the crop as it frequently does. Our farmers may confidently look forward to a large crop to repay them for their labor.

A young man named Elmer, brakeman on a freight train of the Cincinnati & Chicago R. R., was fatally injured by having his head struck against a bridge, near Hagerstown, on Tuesday evening last. This is the ninth person who has been fatally injured in the same way at this bridge.

On Sunday night week, a German preacher and school teacher named Borchers, living in the vicinity of Jonesville, was robbed at his home of $150, part in gold and silver and part in treasury notes. The robbers, four in number, were blacked like negroes. Mr. Borchers was roughly handled in addition to being robbed.

The Richmond Palladium says: "The prices of horses, as well as that of almost any other commodity, has largely advanced during the past few months. Horses of good size and condition were dull sale six months ago at $85 to $100. Now the same quality of stock is in demand at prices ranging from $140 to $200. At a recent auction sale in this county, an ordinary good farm horse, thirteen years old, brought $140 cash."

Some fellow attempted to rob the store of Frank Mayfield, at Dupont, one night last week, but the first obstacle he encountered after gaining admission to the store room, was a faithful watch dog, and from the amount of blood left on the floor it is evident that he was roughly used by the dog. Nothing was taken from the store, and the dog was unhurt.

The dwelling of Daniel McCann, half a mile west of Connersville, was consumed by fire on Saturday week. It is not known how the fire originated. When first discovered a large part of the roof was in flames. The furniture in the first story was nearly all saved. Every thing on the second floor and in the cellar was lost.

☞ It will not be long before the people begin to discuss the merits and claims of various candidates for the Presidential election of next year. The contest will lie between the conservatives, headed by the Northern Democracy, and the radicals, headed by the abolition wing of the Republican party. And in this contest the place of every man who honestly desires the preservation of the government is in the conservative ranks. We have already asserted that as old Whigs "we now stand on the same platform with the Northern Democracy." And how do Northern Democrats respond to this assertion of our position? Let the following from the Boston Post answer:

The great name of James Guthrie stands at the head of the State Committee, who act for the cause which the Louisville Journal advocates. These facts are significant of the state of parties in Kentucky. Most certainly James Guthrie is a true Democrat if there ever was one. There is a platform in Kentucky, broad enough to hold loyal men of his stamp and old Whigs; and this platform the Louisville Journal affirms is that of the Northern Democracy. The facts will admit of a wider application.

The Northern Democracy stand on a platform that is Democratic, in a party sense, but which is also a good deal more. We do not mean the New England shaped plank of it, one end of which is under water, but the platform which the Democracy of New York, the Middle States, the West, and the Border States shaped, which stands high and dry and has rock foundations; and the portion that is more than party consists in fidelity to what is national, fundamental, and vital; in a word, fidelity to those principles that enter into the warp and woof of our American polity and really made our country. These attract to it by the operation of a law, patriots like the noble Union men of Kentucky, who never were Democrats in the past party action, but who find themselves, as patriots, seeking for ground of Union for the Union, on the same platform with men who have always been Democrats.

The test of sound policy, however, is not men and names, but principles and measures; not now, above all things, ought it to be old party shibboleths, old party measures, former services to this or that political leader or cause; but fidelity to those comprehensive principles and objects that embrace a common country and common cause, and make a union for the Union. These are the principles that are so settled by custom, and appreciation, as to be a part of the unwritten law of our national being and therefore beyond the power of change. There are two ideas, especially, making a Duality, in our system, which heretofore all parties have united to agree upon, and because they are the springs of great political action, are above all mere party schemes. Hon. Edward Everett has just stated them simply and clearly. "It is," are his words, as to our Constitution, "the happy framework of some of the wisest and best men that ever lived, and combines upon a scale of unprecedented magnitude the homebred and fireside blessings of small States and local administrations, with the security, influence, and power of a great empire." This is the Duality we mean; this beautiful local self-government which now, even by the light of the Southern flame of civil war, is seen in the peace, order, and prosperity, among twenty-three millions of the North, as, each in their localities, they manage to suit themselves, the fireside blessings of village, town, city, and State rule, protected by an all powerful nationality. Is this theory? Is not this self-government here—this absence of approach to anarchy here—the grandest political scene of this age?

Now the wise founders of the Republic saw the value of this idea as it were in its beginning. They appreciated the benefits of the working of this principle of a division of political power, as it stood a revelation in human annals, when an all pervading centralization inflicted its insidious curse on every other land; and they resolved to cherish this principle and make it an integral part of the polity of the Republic. There is not a stage of their progress that does not show this. We have not space to make good this remark; but here it is in two summing up sentences of the Constitution: "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or to disparage others retained by the people." "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." Here is one fundamental idea recognized and guaranteed that of the fireside blessing of the local government—the great right which the people of each State covenanted to secure to all, a republican form of government. It would seem as though language could not be plainer or anything more solemn as to local rights. The grander principle of country is also as clearly provided for. "This Constitution * * * shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Here is the Union that had been the patriotic orriflamme—the very ark of the covenant—the instrumentality of salvation. Here for the first time the American *sentiment* of nationality became a self-preservative power, magnificently clothed with the high prerogative of Government.

Now the radical objects and avowals are deadly hostile at the North to this local self-government, and certainly tend to centralization; and the secession objects are as deadly hostile to the nationality, and point to disintegration. The Democracy war on both these tendencies; on the one, at the ballot-box, and on the other with the bayonet. Take the question that is first, last, and always with the Northern radicals, slaves; or the real question now, the question of races. Setting aside the cases of slaves of rebels, the Democracy say, that in war and in peace—in any event—the people of the several States, the white race of the several States, must, in the nature of things, be the power to determine what the relations shall be between the two races—must be the law-makers. Is it said the proclamation has wiped out the *States?* Impossible! It is null and void under the Constitution for this object! Is it said the Constitution is null and void? We deny it! Who made it null and void? Have the crazy abolition set had the power to do it? Where did they get the power? Do the allies of this set come in and tell us we must take these additions, which they call improvements, by to it? Who gave them the power to add to or take from the Constitution? When, where, and how was this new Union and Constitution set up?

Nothing is more common, even now, when everything hangs on a united North, for fanatic ministers to preach that the letter of the Constitution is nothing; the abolition leaders in and out of Congress are every day ignoring it; and this sort of loyal men seem to be striving with their whole might to make restoration under the Constitution impossible. "Who," shouted the abolition Bingham, Ohio member of Congress, at the last session, "in the name of God, wants the cotton States, or any other State this side of perdition, to remain in the Union if slavery is to continue." That tells the whole story. They do not want and do not mean to have the old Union. This is the goad which these fanatics have applied to the noble State of Kentucky; for this demagogue would take from her the right to shape her negro policy!

Now the Northern Democracy arraign boldly this abolition treason to the Constitution as they arraign secession, and fight both—one by the ballot and the other in the field.

Here, then, are the dividing lines. The Northern Democracy have with them the conservatives of the Border States, the Constitutional Republicans, true patriots of all parties, representing a party of the people, on the simple platform of fidelity to the laws, the Constitution, and union for Union; and opposed to them are the abolition Major-Generals, Brigadiers, place men, and their fanatic allies, with their new laws, new Constitution, and new Union, of which the people know nothing. Which side are you on—on the side of the Constitution or on that of the higher law set?

Higher duty never devolved on statesmen than devolves on those who have influence, in shaping the course of the Democratic organization. The people must choose for delegates to their conventions the great and patriotic men of the party; and they must not shrink the duty. There are radical Democrats who certainly lower the standard of the nationality and clothe the merely local with sovereign attributes never dreamed of by the republicans of the school of Jackson and Jefferson, and they must be met and their schemes rejected. Their theory is heresy and their plans impracticable. Let the solid men who will lead the great national organization, resolve to stand on the platform that won last fall victories and welcome all good men and true on to it. Let by-gones go. Let us bear less about old shibboleths. Let us stand as a band of brothers for a national cause on the basis of equality in the political struggle and that of an equality of recognition in the triumph.

☞ Fred. Surid was shockingly mangled in Covington, on Saturday, by being caught in the belting at Ashburn's cracker factory.

☞ There has been a very severe storm on the Rappahannock, which has delayed Gen. Hooker's movements near Fredericksburg.

MUNFORDVILLE, Ky., April 17.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Gentlemen: I fully indorse your conservative views, and assure you that such is the case among soldiers everywhere. Our motto is the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws—believing that thus, and *thus alone* peace is to be permanently restored to our now distracted country. We are in for the war, and believe that American liberty, American institutions, American honor, American prosperity, and our wonted American peace, all, *all* are to be preserved, upheld, and maintained by bullet-beating the rebels and ballot-beating the radicals.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

The resignation of Dr. G. W. Ronald as Surgeon of the 34th regiment of Kentucky volunteers having been accepted by General Burnside, he will in future devote his entire attention to the practice of his profession.

☞ We call the attention of our country and city merchants to the auction sale this morning at L. Kahn & Co.'s. They sell a large line of desirable goods. By attending the sale you can save money.

☞ The special attention of capitalists is called to the sale of "A Valuable Main Street Corner Lot," advertised by Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co. in our columns this morning. This lot is situated in the midst of the tobacco warehouses, and is well located for a wholesale business house. Those having a surplus of "greenbacks" will find this A No. 1 investment.

☞ We are glad to see the prospects of our city brightening, and understand that there is now great demand here for houses of all kinds. Persons wishing to buy homes have now an excellent opportunity, as there is to be sold by C. C. Spencer, on Thursday evening, at half-past two o'clock, one hundred and thirty lots belonging to the Churchill estate, on Seventh street, adjoining the residence of the late Col. Churchill, corner of Seventh and Kentucky streets.

☞ Some Sewing Machines have *one* faculty only, and others have *two*. Some can only stitch, while others stitch and embroider. No intelligent mother will select a Sewing Machine for family use which cannot embroider as well as stitch. Grover & Baker's celebrated premium machine stitches and embroiders so perfectly that it is impossible to tell in which respect the machine excels. These are the only machines that embroider as well as stitch. d1

Asthma.—It is useless to describe the tortures of Spasmodic Asthma. Those who have suffered from its distressing paroxysms know full well what it is. *Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy*, prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., Tremont street, Boston, has seldom failed to afford immediate relief, even in the most severe cases, and frequently it has effected a permanent cure. a22 j1&b1

Confederate (Rebel) Money.—Fac-simile Treasury notes, so exactly like the genuine that where one will pass current the other will go equally as well. $500 in Confederate notes of all denominations sent by mail, postage paid on the receipt of $5, by
W. E. HILTON,
a21 d1m No. 11 Spruce street, N. Y.

☞ Gates & Bennett, having purchased the Western Agricultural Works, on the corner of Twelfth and Main streets, and added additional facilities for manufacturing and jobbing, are prepared to do all kinds of scroll sawing, lumber dressing, boring, turning, and fitting in wood or iron at low prices and short notice.
a20 d15

Headquarters U. S. Forces,
Bowling Green, Ky., April 13, 1863.
Special Orders, No. 110.
[Extract.]
* * * * * * *
II. All safeguards given from these headquarters to citizens of the counties of Warren, Logan, Butler, Simpson, and Allen, of this State, and bearing date prior to the 1st day of March, 1863, are hereby revoked and annulled. Applications for renewal must be made in person at these headquarters or at Russellville, Ky. By order of
BRIG. GEN. H. M. JUDAH.
R. C. Kise, Capt. and A. A. G.
a17 d6

Notice—Removal.—The Inspector of the Weight of Tobacco has removed his office to the office of J. L. Danforth, Bullitt street. Orders left at the above place will receive prompt attention. J. C. MANDEVILLE, Inspector for Louisville and Jefferson county. a16 d1m

Wholesale Millinery Goods.—We will open an entire new stock of millinery goods this morning, consisting principally of plain and fancy ribbons, American and French flowers, ladies' hats, and straw trimmings. They were bought cheap, and shall be sold accordingly. OGIS & CO.
a15 dtf 516 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Wholesale Millinery Goods.

We now have in store the best stock of Straw and Millinery Goods ever offered to the trade. CANNON & BYERS,
a10 d1m Main street, bet. Fifth and Sixth.

Table Mats.—Sea weed, oilcloth, and sailor mats; also a full supply of feather dusters, just received at J. Sues's.

NEW DRY GOODS.

The newest and most desirable stock of ladies' dress goods for the Spring and Summer, and the best assorted stock of domestic goods are to be found at G. B. TABB'S,
Corner of Fourth and Market sts.

Notice.—Strangers visiting the city with a view to purchasing goods will find it to their interest to give this house a call. mar25b&j

☞ For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis, & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. dtf

Confederate (Rebel) Money.—Send 50 cents to S. C. Upham, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and get specimens of his *facsimile* rebel notes with list of prices.
a6 d&w1m

☞ Baby buggies at Sues's variety store.

A Chance for All.—Col. A. J. Alexander wants to enlist one company more of picked men for the Thirty-sixth Kentucky Mounted Infantry within ten days. As no officer for the company has been designated, they can choose all their own officers from the members of the company. Call at his recruiting office, on the south side of Main, near First. o22 dtf

United States Revenue Stamps.—I have on hand, and will constantly keep, a full supply of the above stamps.
Persons ordering by mail may depend upon having their orders filled by return mail.
Office in Custom-house.
PHILIP SPEED,
mar3 d&w6m Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dis. Ky.

Hill's Gold Pen Manufactory—Is the place to buy fine Pens, Cases, &c.—can suit any hand. Gold Pens Repointed for 50c. Pens sent safely by mail.
☞ I will pay 60 cents (cash) per dwt. for old pens 14 carats fine.
N. B.—Stencil Brands cut as usual.
R. C. HILL,
j29 dtf 407 Main street, below Fourth.

Army Medical Purveyor's Office,
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1862.
Persons having business with this office, officers of the army, and citizens, will please call between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. The office will hereafter be closed on Sunday.
A. P. MEYLERT
Surgeon U. S. Vols. Medical Purveyor.
n25 dtf

DIED,

On the morning of the 21st inst., Blanche, aged 1 year 2 months and 21 days, only child of Willis and Anna Levi.
The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock.
The Saviour said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." d1*

On the 21st inst., at 12 M., of acute pneumonia, James Edgar, son of W. L. G. and M. A. McPherson, aged 3 years and 12 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his father's residence, Madison, above Jackson, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. d1*

On the 24th February, 1863, at Albany, Clinton Co.' Ky., of congestion of the brain, George H. Carter' son of Isaac N. Carter, of Pewee Valley, Ky., in the 17th year of his age.

In Jeffersonville, Ind., April 19th, A. F. Best, in the 35th year of his age.
Thus early in the morn of life has been called away from the active duties of life a young man of much promise and usefulness. But a few brief months ago, full of hope and vigor, he was married, and entered upon the arduous duties of a clerk in the Interior Department at Washington City, but by close application and the malarious atmosphere of that region, in one short year he fell a victim to consumption. Although his death was not unexpected, it has cast a gloom over a large circle of friends and relatives, among whom is a young wife, who, but a few weeks ago, was rendered childless by the death of her lovely boy. In her deep affliction we offer her our sympathy, recommending her to put her trust in him who "tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb."

SILVER-WARE.

Tea and Coffee Sets,
Urns, Pitchers,
Goblets, Cups,
Castors, Waiters,
Ice-Cream Stands,
Forks, Spoons, Ladles,
And a variety of Fancy Silver-Ware.
For sale by FLETCHER & BENNETT,
a17 FriMon&W-dtm 421 Main street.

Fresh roll butter—1,000 lbs choice Table Butter in store and for sale by
a20 d6 DOW & BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

English chow chow—Just received a fresh supply English Pickles in store and for sale by
a20 d6 DOW & BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

Soda—100 casks Soda just received and for by
a16 d10 D. S. BENEDICT & SON.

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

LARGE AND WELL-LOCATED MAIN STREET BUILDING LOT (TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP) AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY MORNING next, April 27, at 11 o'clock precisely, we will sell, at the Court-House door, one of the best, most valuable, and well-located BUILDING LOTS in the city of Louisville, 60 feet front on Main street, commencing at the northeast corner of Main and Eighth streets, running east 60 feet, thence north 150 feet to a 20-foot alley, thence south 150 feet to the beginning, with the improvements thereon. This lot will be divided, or the whole can be had together.
Terms of Sale—⅓ cash, and as much more as the purchaser may choose to pay; the balance on a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, with interest and lien.
On one of the above lots the cellar has been dug at a cost of between 1,000 and 1,100, and is ready for improvement.
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
a22 d5 Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

SPECIAL SALE OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, EPAULETTS, MILLINERY GOODS, MILITARY CAPS, AND SUNDRIES AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 22, at 10 o'clock, will be peremptorily sold, at Auction-Rooms, No. 520 Main street, a great variety of Dry Goods, Millinery and Fancy articles, in part as follows: Satinets, Patent Thread, Saco Prints, Chadwick's waxed 200-yard Spool Cotton, Summer Coats, Caps, Military Hats, Epauletts, Army Regulation Sword Belts, Boots and Shoes, with an endless variety of Fancy articles; to which will be added a retail stock of Millinery Goods, embracing Bonnets, Laces, Trimmings, Shawls, Ribbons, Scarfs, and other articles used in the Millinery business.
The special attention of dealers is called to this sale. The stock is of that character which will insure a heavy profit to buyers, and is to be peremptorily closed out without reserve.
Terms cash.
a21 d2 C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

WELL-LOCATED & VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY next, April 25, at 12 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, on Fourth street, west side, between Chestnut and Broadway (now in the occupancy of Mr. W. L. Weller), that well-located THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE AND LOT.
The House contains 14 rooms, with kitchen, washhouse, bath-room, and water-works; also stable and servants' room over stable. The property is in excellent order. Lot 34 feet front by 209 deep to a 20-foot alley.
Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest; the purchaser to have the privilege of paying the whole in cash.
☞ The property will be open for inspection on Fair DAY ONLY, the day before the sale.
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
a21 d5 Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE BY L. KAHN & CO., 404 MAIN STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, April 22, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at Auction-Rooms, a large and desirable stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting as follows: New invoices of Lawns, Berages, Organdies, Brilliants, Swisses; bleached and brown Domestic Cottonades; new invoices of Ginghams, Checks, and Ticks; Linen Diaper; Linen, Cotton, and Silk Handkerchiefs; new invoices of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Hair Nets, Whips; together with a large line of Notions.
We call the attention of merchants to this sale. The Goods will be put up in lots to suit purchasers, and will be sold without reserve.
Terms cash.
a21 d2 L. KAHN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
April 21, 22, and 23, 1863, of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Caps, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, April 22d, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., several hundred lots stock Dry Goods; also just received invoices fine Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Skirts, &c., &c.; also twenty-five lots Domestic Staple Goods. Also, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., one hundred lots Summer Clothing.
On THURSDAY, April 23d, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., special sale of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, White Goods, Flouncings, Edgings, Prints, Brown and bleached Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, Organdies, Barèges, Hoop-Skirts, Stock Goods, Job Lots, &c.
At 12 o'clock, M., three hundred and fifty lots fashionable Ready-made Clothing, just received, to which the special attention of the trade is directed.
Terms cash (bankable money).
THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
a20 d4 Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE—130 DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, ADJACENT TO THE CITY, ON LIBERAL TERMS, AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 23, at 2½ o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, by order of the Executors of Col. Samuel Churchill, deceased, 130 Lots, each 30 feet front by 170 deep to 20-foot alleys, and fronting on Seventh, Churchill, Oldham, and Oak streets, in Churchill's subdivision of Bullitt's addition to the city of Louisville, and in rear of and adjoining the late residence of Col. Sam'l Churchill, corner of Seventh and Kentucky streets.
These lots are beautifully situated on high and level ground and on the main thoroughfare from the central portion of the city, and there will be no better homesteads or for profitable investments. Mr. Zane, residing on the old Churchill homestead (corner of Kentucky and Seventh streets), will take pleasure in showing the above lots to all who may wish to examine them. A plat of the ground can be seen at his residence and at my Auction rooms, No. 520 Main street.
Omnibuses will leave my Auction-rooms at 2:15 and 2:30 P. M. to convey purchasers free of charge to the ground, and return at from 5 to 6 P. M.
☞ This property is to be sold peremptorily, and presents an unusually fine opportunity for safe and profitable investments.
Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest and lien; purchasers having the privilege of paying all cash down or cancelling their notes at any time before due, paying interest only to the time at which the notes are paid.
C. C. SPENCER,
a15 dtd Auctioneer.

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE.

COMPOUNDED FROM

ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE CURE

An unfailing Cure *for Seminal Weakness, Nocturna Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Stone in the Bladder, Obstructed and Difficult Menstruation, and all Diseases caused by deviating from the course of Nature and indulging in Self-Pollution.*

☞ By the use of this "CURE" all improper discharges are removed, the weakened organs of generation are speedily cured, and full vigor restored.

☞ Either sex contemplating marriage should reflect that a sound mind and body are necessary to promote connubial happiness.

☞ In the **Cherokee Cure"** the poor, debilitated worn down, and despairing devotee of sensual pleasur will find relief.

☞ The listless, enervated youth, the overwor man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from the weakness of **a single organ,** will all find immediate and permanent relief from the use of this great **Indian Remedy.**

☞ To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid we would say:

Never Despair! The "Cherokee Cure" will relieve you after all Quack Doctors have failed!!

☞ It deals with disease as it exists, not only striking at the very seat and removing the causes upon which it depends, but it rebuilds the broken constitution, carrying life and health through every vein an **weakened organ.**

☞ The **"Cherokee Cure"** is put up in a highly concentrated form—the dose only being from one half to one teaspoonful three times per day. One bottle rarely fails to effect a permanent cure, no matter how long the disease may have existed.

☞ It is safe and pleasant in taste, but immediate in action! **It contains no Mineral Poison,** but is prepared from pure vegetable extracts in the form of a delicious sirup.

☞ For particulars, get a Circular, free, from any Drug Store in the country; or write the Proprietor, who will mail free to any one desiring the same a full Treatise in pamphlet form.

☞ Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

☞ *Sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.* ☜

Dr. W. R. MERWIN, Sole Proprietor,
No. 6 South Fourth street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

☞ Sold in Louisville by BAYMOND & TYLER and all respectable Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
sep5 j&beodeow&w1amly

India Rubber Stationery.

Consisting of Propelling Pencils, Pen-Holders

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

REGULATIONS FOR ASSESSING THE INCOME TAX.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just issued the following regulations for the assessment of income tax:

The Assessor and Assistant Assessor of each collection district will assess the income tax on the first day of May next upon every person residing within the district liable thereto. Each person will be required to return his total income, so far specifying the sources from which it is derived, as to enable the Assistant Assessor to decide what deductions shall be made therefrom. Persons whose income does not exceed $10,000, and who reside in the United States, will be subject to a duty of 3 per cent on such portion thereof as is liable to taxation; provided, however, that upon the income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, a duty of 1½ per cent will be levied.

Persons whose incomes exceed $10,000 will be subject to a duty of 5 per cent on the portion thereof subject to taxation; provided, however, that upon the income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, a duty of 1½ per cent will be levied. Citizens of the United States, residing abroad and not in the employment of the Government of the United States, will be subject to a duty of 5 per cent on the income of any property, securities, or stocks owned in the United States and not exempted from the income tax; provided, however, that upon the income derived from the interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States a duty of 1½ per cent will be levied.

Every farmer or planter will be required to make returns of the value of the produce of his farm or plantation, without deducting for the labor or services of himself and his family, or for any portion of such produce consumed by himself and family. The following deductions will be made from the aggregate income of each person, and the tax assessed upon the remainder, viz: from January 1, 1862, to December 31, 1862, inclusive; salaries of officers or payments to persons in the service or employment of the United States, from which a deduction of three per cent has been made by the disbursing officers of the Government; interest or dividends of stock, capital, or deposits in any bank, trust company or savings institution, insurance, bridge, express, steamboat, ferryboat, railroad company, or corporation, from which interest or dividends a duty of three per cent shall have been deducted by the officers of such companies, corporations, or associations.

Interest from any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any railroad company or other corporation, from which a duty of three per cent shall have been deducted by the officers of such corporation, and receipts derived from advertisements on which a duty shall have been assessed and paid; also, the sum of $600, except in those cases where the whole or any part of said $600 shall have been deducted from the salaries or pay of officers, or persons in the service or employment of the United States; the amount actually paid for the rent of every dwelling house or estate which is the residence of the persons assessed; and the amount paid by any farmer or planter for hired labor and necessary repairs upon his farm or plantation, including the sub-istence of the laborers.

Whenever the total income of any person exceeds $10,000, and deductions are made therefrom, upon the ground that a portion of such income has been subject to a 3 per cent duty upon dividends or interest paid by companies, corporations, or associations, as before enumerated, such person will be subject to a tax of 2 per cent additional upon so much of his income as may have been previously subjected to a duty of 3 per cent by the officers of the company, corporations, or associations before named. Guardians and trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office as executors, administrators, or other judiciary capacity, are required to make a return of the income belonging to minors or other persons, which may be held in trust as aforesaid, and the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned after deducting such sums as are exempted from the income tax as aforesaid; provided, that the exemption of $600, under section 90 of the Excise law, shall not be allowed on account of any minor or other beneficiary of a trust, except upon the statement of the guardian or trustee, made under oath, that the minor or beneficiary has no other income from which said amount of $600 may be exempted and deducted. Whenever persons liable to assessment of income tax shall neglect or refuse to make the lists required by law, or when the lists made and tendered by such persons shall not be accepted by the assessors or assistant assessors as just and proper, it shall be the duty of such assessor or assistant assessor to make lists for such persons according to the best information he can obtain. Persons so assessed may take oath or affirmation as to the amount of income and deduction therefrom, agreeably to section 93.

Persons receiving rent may deduct therefrom the amount paid for necessary repairs, insurance, and interest on incumbrance upon such rented property. The cost of new structures or improvements to building shall not be deducted from the income. The tax must be levied upon all dividends declared prior to September 1, 1862, and upon $600 of all salaries of officers or payments to persons in the civil, military, naval, or other service of the United States for services rendered prior to the said date, as such dividends and proportions of salaries were not subject to deduction assessment.

Interest received from or due by trust companies, savings institutions, insurance, bridge, express, steamboat, ferryboat, railroad companies, corporations, or associations, prior to the same date, must also be taxed. Interest paid by him on incumbrances upon the dwelling-house or estate in which the assessed person resides, may be deducted from income; also his payments for necessary repairs. Farm produce which the producer has on hand on December 31, 1862, must be appraised at its marketable value on that day. The income tax shall be included in the annual list, and appeals and other proceedings held as provided by law.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

AT STONE'S RIVER FORD, }
6 MILES FROM MURFREESBORO, TENN., }
April 17, 1863. }

How exceedingly strange it seems that disunion sentiments were ever cherished North or South. Disunionists of the North, seeing the plague-spot of slavery upon our political sun, sought to remove it, though it blotted out the sun itself. On the other hand, the disunionists of the South, because they could not have that dark spot pervade the entire disc of that sun, sought also the destruction of the sun. Both these classes acted insanely. Would not he be regarded as insane who would from his throne behold the glorious sun of the natural heavens because there are spots on his disc, or because a dark and dense cloud obscures his brightness? And would not he be regarded as doubly insane, and a thousand fold more depraved, who would destroy that sun that shakes his golden locks in the heavens, because he could not increase that spot to the size of the sun itself, or because he could not obscure his radiant face by a dark and terrible cloud? However widely these two men differ in their intentions, the result of their actions would be the same. Our world would be enveloped in rayless night, desolation and sterile ruin would roll over every living thing—vegetable and animal life would be totally destroyed. So I care not by what means or motives our Union might be destroyed, and thereby our glorious sun of national freedom forever and totally eclipsed, the same terrible results will follow—the foliage of Freedom's fair tree would wither like the fresh blown flower before the piercing blasts of rigid and sterile winter.

The South, in seeking the destruction of the Federal Government which has given it nourishment from its infancy, reminds me of he conduct of a very ungrateful and wicked on of whom I have read in some history of ancient times. Antipater, son of Cassander, King of Macedonia, turning a deaf ear to the entreaties of Thessalonica his mother, killed her with his own hands. So the South seeks the life-blood of the nation, aided by Northern accomplices. But thank God the lovers of freedom, both North and South, have determined that neither Southern traitors nor their Northern menials shall prevent the maintenance of the Government of our noble fathers. When the smoke of this conflict shall have passed away; when the faith of our Revolutionary sires shall be successfully vindicated; when treason, North and South, shall have been adequately punished; and when the genius of Liberty shall sit in her American temple, robed in light, with a wreath of victory upon her brow, a crown of thirty-four stars upon her head, the olive branch of peace in her hand, and the broken fetters of millions beneath her feet, then shall the vile enemies of the stars and stripes, North and South, shrink from the light and go down to the bottomless pit of infamy, with the tories of the times of the Revolution.

There is a hand like that of some destroying angel smiting our country, but while it does this, it communicates to it renewed life and energy. Our love of country, our patriotism, and love of liberty are being rapidly developed. Our national defences are growing in strength, and our military training is rapidly progressing. May the old banner of our fathers which has come out of every battle-storm victorious emerge from the present terrible conflict in triumph, and forever wave over a nation of united, prosperous freemen.

HUMANITAS.

LOUISVILLE, April 21, 1863.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: I see from your issue this morning that some of your correspondents are laboring under a mistake as to my having resigned my position as Street Inspector of the Eastern District. I have not resigned, and expect to hold my office for the full term, and will do all in my power to gain the approbation of my constituents by a faithful performance of my duty. Yours, truly,

JOHN VETTER.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Evening Dispatches.

Victory over the Rebels near Corinth!

Union Loss 100 Killed and Wounded.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Anglo-Rebel Vessel Seized at Liverpool!

The Star Thinks the Arrest a Good Omen.

Earl Russell and the Peterhoff Case.

Rebels in Bad Odor at Hamburg.

Protest Against Building Rebel War Ships.

The Polish Rebellion Still Continues.

The Integrity of the Empire Urged upon the Czar.

Another Rebel Privateer Coming!

The London Times Sees a Speck of War!

Design to Shell Williamsburg!

Latest News from New Orleans.

Skirmishing Along the Lakes.

Six Gunboats and Three Transports Run the Batteries!

Pascagoula, Miss., Captured!

Rebel Raid in Missouri.

CINCINNATI, April 21.

The Commercial's Murfreesboro correspondent says, a despatch from General Hurlbut, at Memphis, reports that General Dodge, commanding at Corinth, attacked the enemy and drove them from Bear Creek to Crane Creek. Our loss was one hundred killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not stated.

Vicksburg despatches contain nothing new. Important intelligence is expected in a day or two.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

NEW YORK, April 21.

The Inman steamer City of Baltimore from Liverpool on the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th, arrived this morning.

A new gunboat, the Alexandria, built by Miller & Co., Liverpool, and recently launched, was seized in one of the Liverpool docks on the 5th by the Customs authorities, on suspicion of being intended for the rebels. The correspondence between the owners of the Peterhoff and the foreign office is published.

Earl Russell says an examination of the papers having satisfied the Government there was no prima facie ground of capture, and that the seizure was wholly unjustifiable, has instructed Lord Lyons to make immediate representation of the circumstance to the Washington government, and if no legal ground for capture is alleged to press for the release of vessel and cargo, with compensation, without delay; but if any legal ground of capture be alleged, this case, like others, must follow the ordinary course.

It is reported that two well-known American merchants had arrived in London to dispose of two millions sterling six per cent U. S. bonds, and with part of the proceeds to buy up vessels building in England for the Confederates. It is also reported that they are authorized to negotiate a loan of from ten to twenty millions sterling. The Confederate loan touched 3 per cent discount, but rallied to 1¾.

The American consul at Hamburg refused to attest his signature to a notarial document, because the names of Schroeder & Co., who negotiated the Confederate loan, appeared in the document.

A Union Emancipation Society at Manchester held a meeting to protest against the building of war ships for the rebels, and adopted a memorial calling on the Government to vindicate the honor of England by stopping such proceedings.

Paris Bourse 69f. 75c.

The Polish insurrection is reported as increasing in various directions. Sundry conflicts are reported, with varying successes.

It is asserted that France, England, and Austria had come to an understanding.

Separate notes to Russia, identical in sense, but avoiding anything like pressure, have been sent.

The nobility of St. Petersburg adopted an address to the Czar in favor of the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire at all cost.

Liverpool, April 8, A. M.—Cotton firm at fully last prices. Flour dull but steady at 21s. @27s. Wheat inactive and in some cases prices barely maintained; red Western 9s. 5d. Corn quiet and rather easier; mixed 28s.@28s. 6d.; white 29s. 1d.@31s. 6d. Pork quiet but steady. Beef dull and heavy. Bacon irregular and depressed. Lard rather firmer. Tallow dull.

Liverpool, April 9.—Another rebel privateer, called the Japan or Virginia, sailed from Greenock, notwithstanding the official efforts to prevent her.

Cotton quiet and unchanged. Sales the past two days of 11,100 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs dull, tending downward. Provisions flat.

London, April 9.—Consols 92¾@92¾; Erie 47¾; Illinois Central 42½ discount. The Confederate loan advanced ½ per cent yesterday on advices from Liverpool and Manchester.

The Times has an article to the effect that California rings with preparation for offensive and defensive war against England, probably under the inspiration of Mr. Seward for the capture of the British Columbia. It says the Federal Government is building three monitors for California use, and exporting thither large quantities of shells and gunpowder.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
April 20. }

General Order No. 43.

The following officers are honorably discharged: Lieut. Benj. F. Hancock, 19th Indiana; Col. L. Cutler, 6th Wisconsin; Lieut. Martin Rodman, 2d Wisconsin; Lieut. Chas. E. Eisslinger, 2d Wisconsin; and Lieut. Richard Carter, 5th Wisconsin.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.

Arrived, ship Dashing Wave, from Boston, and the steamer Moses Taylor, from San Juan, via Realejo, twelve days out. Her passengers all arrived well. Sailed, ship White Falcon, from Accapulco, with coal for the opposition line steamers.

Markets generally dull, and very little trade from first hands within a fortnight.

J. W. Osborne, a pioneer farmer of Napa county, was murdered by some laborers, lately in his employ, on Saturday.

Sandwich Island dates to the 26th of March have been received. News unimportant.

NEW YORK, April 21.

A Yorktown letter of the 10th states that our loss on the 11th, at Williamsburg, was 1 wounded and 5 prisoners. Gen. Wise with 3,000 men occupies Williamsburg.

Yesterday Gen. Keyes sent a flag of truce for the citizens to leave, as he was about to shell the city.

Fort Magruder has been reinforced with heavy guns, and a gunboat has gone up York river, and another up the James river, on each side of the town.

NEW YORK, April 21.

The steamer George Washington has arrived from New Orleans, leaving there on the 13th inst.

Important movements were in progress against the rebels on Bayou Teche.

Banks is in the field at the head of Grover's, Emory's, and Weitzel's corps. Weitzel's forces crossed Benwick's Bay and advanced to Pattersonville, five miles up the Teche. The enemy retreating.

Our forces were steadily advancing. Weitzel was reinforced on Sunday by Emery's division. Grover's forces embarked at Brashear City and proceeded into Grand Lake to Indian Bend above Franklin.

These movements, if successful, will bring the enemy between two fires. The rebels number 8,000.

It was reported in New Orleans on the 13th that General Weitzel was within six miles of Franklin. It was also rumored that General Grant had appeared with a strong force up Red River.

On the 9th, Col. Daniels, with 180 colored troops, went to Pascagoula, Miss., and captured the place.

It was subsequently attacked by three hundred rebel cavalry and a company of infantry. Twenty rebels were killed and a large number wounded. The rebels retreated, leaving their colors behind.

The enemy brought down large reinforcements, and Daniels returned to Ship Island.

CINCINNATI, April 21—M.

River risen 7 inches; 20 feet in the channel. Weather cloudy and like rain. Thermometer 68; barometer 29.50.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

The rebel reports of the repulse of Generals Hooker and Stoneman are pure fabrications.

CHICAGO, April 21.

A special from Memphis on the 19th says a steamer from Vicksburg on Friday brings news that on the night before the gunboats Benton, Tuscumbia, Lafayette, Pittsburg, Carondolet, and Gen. Price, and three transports ran the batteries at Vicksburg.

All got through safely except the transport, Henry Clay, which was burnt opposite the city. The Benton was the only boat struck. She had one man killed and two wounded.

The transport Forest Queen was injured by coming in contact with a gunboat, but can be easily repaired.

From the time of starting until the first shot was heard from the rebels was nearly an hour and a quarter, by which time nearly all got past.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.

The distillery of A. E. Dilton, corner of Main and Poplar streets, was burned yesterday. Several tenements adjacent were damaged. Loss about $15,000. No insurance.

About noon yesterday a force of some 2,000 rebels, with six pieces of artillery, supposed to be under Marmaduke, attacked 400 of the 10th Missouri Militia Cavalry, under Col. Smart, at Patterson, 35 miles south of Pilot Knob. Col. Smart fell back, sharply contesting the ground for eight miles, when the enemy gave up the pursuit.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing is about 50. The enemy's loss is unknown. Nothing fell into the enemy's hands. General Smart destroyed all the Government property he could not bring away before leaving Pattersonville.

Maj. McConnell, formerly Provost Marshal at St. Louis, is supposed to be mortally wounded. He fell into the hands of the enemy.

Smart's force arrived at Pilot Knob to-day, where ample preparations were made to stop the further progress of the enemy.

PORTLAND, April 21.

The Jura, from Liverpool 9th, and Londonderry 10th, arrived this morning.

The Polish insurrection is still pending.

Cotton declined ⅛@⅛d. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn has a downward tendency. Provisions flat.

PITTSBURG, April 21, M.

River 11 feet by pier mark and rising. The weather is clear and mild.

NEW YORK, April 21, M.

Stocks lower and dull and closed firmer. Money and exchange unchanged. Gold 40¾. U. S. 6s of '81, coupons, 105; do of '74, coupons, 96; certificates, new, 99⅝.

Flour 5@10c lower and dull at $6 70@6 90 for extra State, $7 10@7 20 for R. H. Ohio.

Wheat dull, heavy, and nominal at $1 37@1 63 for spring, $1 66@1 72 for winter red. Corn heavy and about ½c lower at 80@80c. Oats at 62@67½.

Pork quiet. Lard dull and lower at 9¾@10¾c.

Whiskey dull at 44@44½c.

CINCINNATI, April 21, M.

Flour dull and nominal at $5 85@5 75 for superfine. Wheat held at $1 20@1 25 for red, and $1 35@1 40 for white, but these rates are above the views of buyers, hence no sales.

Oats in moderate demand at 69½. Corn 62c. Rye not saleable over 88c.

Whisky 42½c.

No new feature in provisions; prices nominally unchanged.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

On the principle that "a word to the wise is sufficient" will you allow a few suggestions through your columns to our worthy Street Inspector?

First. Would it not be well to fill small holes in the streets, instead of waiting till they get large and deep enough to bury a cart or horse?

Second. To have the rock broken "a la McAdam" instead of using them as they come from the quarry.

Third. As nearly every one goes more or less to the postoffice, should not the streets leading to it have extra *attention*, and not, as now, extra *neglect*? The "watch in time" applies to our streets, would save vastly in the wear and tear of vehicles, and lessen the danger to life and limb, to say nothing of comfort to citizens.

THE FAILURE AT CHARLESTON IN ITS BEARINGS ABROAD.—The unsuccessful attack upon Charleston undoubtedly will be hailed with great satisfaction by the ruling classes of England as a serious damage to the National cause. This will be a mistake. It is no damage in a positive sense, for little or no actual loss has been sustained. We have only failed to gain; and are simply as we were before, just as was the case with England in her Russian war, after the unsuccessful attack upon the Sebastopol forts by Admiral Lyons, and the unsuccessful demonstration upon Sweaborg by Admiral Napier.

But this failure has a practical bearing, upon which the English Government will have no reason to congratulate itself. We mean the virtual demonstration of the fact that any American harbor may be put in such a state of defence as to absolutely defy the combined fleets of Europe. It has been a problem whether iron-mailed vessels can outmatch forts. We consider it to be now proved that they cannot, if the forts have proper subaqueous outworks for the purpose of obstruction and destruction. The Monitors are the most effective iron-mailed vessels that have been built; and what they failed to do, it is very certain that any European vessels would fail to do. What has been done in Charleston may, on occasion, be done in any other American harbor; and, in fact, more easily than there, for the principal forts of almost every other harbor are more and stronger. Therefore, it is practically demonstrated that in case of foreign war, we can make cities on the seaboard perfectly secure from damage.

This is a fact of the highest moment. Were we to have a war with England, it would be almost entirely defensive, save in two particulars; we should invade Canada, and should launch hundreds of privateers against British commerce on the high seas. Our *defensive* invincibility on the seaboard established, as it now is by the developments at Charleston, there is left no room for doubt but that England would get the worst of it in the struggle.

As for Canada, it is admitted that it cannot protect itself. The population of all the British provinces is but about three millions, extending over a breadth of more than a thousand miles. They are unaccustomed to the use of arms, and have little or no military spirit, as the ridiculous failure of the volunteer movement, in every province, abundantly shows. A detachment of seventy thousand of our veterans might march through the whole heart of the country without serious impediment. The mother country would be powerless to prevent it. Lord Palmerston, in his speech on the defence of Canada, at the time of the Trent difficulty, avowed plainly that the twelve thousand sent to the colony was the most that could possibly be spared. The British army is one of the smallest of Europe, and what there is of it is mainly engrossed in the protection of possessions the other side of the globe. Whatever the pressure, it cannot be materially enlarged. The difficulty which England had in supplying her rank and file in the Crimea, and which prompted her to try foreighn enlistments at the risk even of a war with the United States, is fresh in the memory of all. From all time she has felt that difficulty. She hired Hessians to fight us in the Revolution, and her wars with Bonaparte were carried on mainly through the soldiers of subsidized allies. She has not the resources the Continental nations have in their systems of conscription, which enable them to increase their standing armies, on short notice, to any required figures. She cannot enlist troops in other lands, as every European nation now has its laws against foreign enlistments. The result of all is that there is no Power on earth, of any pretension, that is weaker, in a military sense, than England; and that it would be utterly impossible for her to hold Canada against an invasion from our Northern States.

England could no better protect her commerce. There is probably full six hundred millions worth of British merchandise now afloat. We have the swiftest clipper ships ever known, and a multitude of them; all of which would require but a trifling operation to be converted into the most effective privateers the world ever saw. The rebel privateers Alabama and Florida, furnished by England, have in their brief career despoiled American commerce to the extent of at least one hundred millions. This furnishes excellent data for reckoning the length of time which British commerce could hold out against a hundred equally effective vessels. It can be safely put down that within six months of the commencement of a war with England, every commercial keel of that nation would be swept from the two oceans.

Therefore, if we should be forced into a war with England, which we do not anticipate—for she well understands her interests—all the prime elements would be in our favor. *What she needs to protect*—namely, her colonies and her commerce—*she could not protect. What we need to protect*—namely, our seaboard cities—*we now know that we can protect.* As to outlying provinces, we have none. As to our commerce, that is already suffering about as much as it can suffer, because of the Anglo-rebel privateers, all of which injury works corresponding benefit to English commerce. In the present condition of things, England must lose immensely by war; we comparatively nothing.

England could give no material aid to the rebels she is not now giving. She could not send troops to the Confederacy, for she neither has them nor can get them. She could not break our blockade to any serious extent, for our blockading vessels could be protected by our iron-clads, of which we already have five to England's one, and can multiply in the same proportion. She can lend money, to be sure, and supply credit; but that she is doing already as the lately negotiated Confederate loan attests. Their is, positively, no particular in which war with England would materially help the rebels, save in the diversion of sixty or seventy thousand soldiers which would be employed in seizing Canada. But this could easily be made up by a fresh levy.

In our judgment, when the ruling classes of England calmly examine this Charleston affair, as demonstrating the complete defensibility of American harbors against any force that may assail them, and shall calmly estimate the bearings of this demonstration upon a war between England and the United States, they will find in it precious little matter for rejoicing. It must make them wiser, and if not sadder, at least more cautious.

N. Y. Times.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.

WM. H. GREGG & CO.:

Gents: I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of CONSTITUTION WATER, which I can recommend in the highest manner. My wife was attacked with pain in the shoulders, whole length of back, and in her limbs, with *Palpitation of the Heart*, attended with *Falling of the Womb, Dyspepsia and Irritation of the Bladder.* I called a physician, who attended her about three months, when he left her worse than he found her. I then employed one of the best physicians I could find, who attended her for about nine months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer quite as much pain; he finally gave her up and said "*her case was incurable.*" For, said he, "*she has such a combination of complaints, that medicine given for one operates against some other of her difficulties.*" About this time, she commenced the use of CONSTITUTION WATER, and to our utter astonishment, almost the first dose seemed to have a wonderful effect, and she has been improving rapidly under its treatment, and now superintends entirely her domestic affairs. She has not taken any of it lately, but for about two weeks, and we are happy to say that it has produced a permanent cure.

WM. M. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

MILFORD, CONN., Nov. 19th, 1861.

DR. WM. H. GREGG:

Dear Sir: I have for several years been afflicted with that troublesome and dangerous disease—*dyspepsia*—which resisted all remedies and doctors, until I took CONSTITUTION WATER, and you may be assured that I was exceedingly pleased with the result. It has *entirely cured* me, and you may make any use of my name you may see fit in regard to the medicine, as I have entire confidence in its efficacy.

Yours truly, POND STRONG.

THESE FACTS ARE ENOUGH.

There is no class of disease that produces such exhausting effects upon the human constitution as Diabetes and Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Passages, and through a false modesty they are neglected until they are so advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies, and we present the

CONSTITUTION WATER

To the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases which it has been found so eminently successful in curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York.
feb6 eod3m

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

CONSTITUTION,

AND THE

ONLY KNOWN REMEDY

FOR

DIABETES

DISEASES OF THE

KIDNEY AND BLADDER.

These Dangerous and Troublesome Diseases, which have thus far Resisted the best directed Treatment, can be Completely Controlled by the REMEDY now before us!

THE CURATIVE

properties of the medicine direct themselves to the organs of secretion, and by so altering the condition of the stomach and liver that the starchy principle of the food is not converted into sugar so long as the system is under the influence of the

CONSTITUTION WATER,

which gives those organs time to recover their healthy tone and vigor. We are able to state that the Constitution Water has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given.

STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCOUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING.

Disease occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, if taken for any length of time. The dose should vary with the severity of the disease from a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful three times a day in water. During the passage of the Calculus the pain and urgent symptoms should be combated with the proper remedies, then followed up with the Constitution Water as above directed.

DYSMENORRHŒA OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND IN MENORRHAGIA OR PROFUSE FLOWING,

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion, of the menstrual fluid—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain; and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by this medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude, and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and *consumption* finally ends her career.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.

This disease depends upon an inflammation of the mucous lining of the vagina or womb. It is in all cases accompanied by severe pain in the back, across the bowels, and through the hips. A teaspoonful of the medicine may be taken three times a day, with an injection of a tablespoonful of the medicine, mixed with a half pint of soft water, morning and evening.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGUARY AND BURNING OF PAINFUL URINATING.

For those diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,

It has no equal in relieving the most distressing symptoms. Also, Headache, Heartburn, Acid Stomach, Vomiting Food, &c. Take a teaspoonful after dinner. The dose in all cases may be increased if desired, but should be done gradually.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubes, and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

READ! READ! READ!

DANVILLE, PA., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGG:

Dear Sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in 24 hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health.

Yours truly, J. V. L. DE WITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.

WM. H. GREGG & CO.:

Gents: I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of CONSTITUTION WATER, which I can recommend in the highest manner. My wife was attacked with pain in the shoulders, whole length of back, and in her limbs, with *Palpitation of the Heart*, attended with *Falling of the Womb, Dyspepsia and Irritation of the Bladder.* I called a physician, who attended her about three months, when he left her worse than he found her. I then employed one of the best physicians I could find, who attended her for about nine months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer quite as much pain; he finally gave her up and said "*her case was incurable.*" For, said he, "*she has such a combination of complaints, that medicine given for one operates against some other of her difficulties.*" About this time, she commenced the use of CONSTITUTION WATER, and to our utter astonishment, almost the first dose seemed to have a wonderful effect, and she has been improving rapidly under its treatment, and now superintends entirely her domestic affairs. She has not taken any of it lately, but for about two weeks, and we are happy to say that it has produced a permanent cure.

WM. M. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

MILFORD, CONN., Nov. 19th, 1861.

DR. WM. H. GREGG:

Dear Sir: I have for several years been afflicted with that troublesome and dangerous disease—*dyspepsia*—which resisted all remedies and doctors, until I took CONSTITUTION WATER, and you may be assured that I was exceedingly pleased with the result. It has *entirely cured* me, and you may make any use of my name you may see fit in regard to the medicine, as I have entire confidence in its efficacy.

Yours truly, POND STRONG.

THESE FACTS ARE ENOUGH.

There is no class of disease that produces such exhausting effects upon the human constitution as Diabetes and Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Passages, and through a false modesty they are neglected until they are so advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies, and we present the

CONSTITUTION WATER

To the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases which it has been found so eminently successful in curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York.
feb6 eod3m

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, DETROIT.

1863. Summer Arrangement. 1863.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1863, Passenger Trains will leave New Albany (opposite Louisville) as follows:

8:35 A. M. CHICAGO EXPRESS (daily except Sundays), making close connections at Mitchell with O. & M. Railroad for St. Louis, Cairo, and the West, arriving at St. Louis at 10:40 P. M.; connecting also at Greencastle Junction with T. & R. Railroad East and West, and at Lafayette with T. & W. Railroad East and West, and Michigan City for Chicago and Detroit.

8:30 P. M. ST. LOUIS NIGHT EXPRESS (daily), reaching St. Louis at 10 A. M. and Cincinnati at 6 A. M. This Train also makes close connection for Chicago and the Northwest. Returning, leaves St. Louis at 7 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., making immediate connections at Mitchell with South bound train, arriving at New Albany at 8:30 P. M. and 5:50 A. M.

Only One Change of Cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Chicago.

☞ Baggage checked through.

This Road runs the only evening train from Louisville connecting with Ohio and Mississippi Road West.

☞ For THROUGH TICKETS and further information apply at the GENERAL RAILROAD OFFICE, southwest corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Trains are run by Louisville time.

A. B. CULVER, Sup't.
S. S. PARKER, Agent. a21 dtf

LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON & FRANKFORT

RAILROADS.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1862, Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Belleview, connecting at Eminence with stages for Newcastle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg, and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington via rail and stage for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:30 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9:00 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 4:30 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 8:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

☞ Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

a3 dtf SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, PASsenger and Freight Trains will run through to Nashville without change of cars.

7 A. M. PASSENGER TRAIN FOR LEBANON, Perryville, Danville, Harrodsburg, Campbellsville, and Columbia daily except Sunday.

8 A. M. PASSENGER TRAIN FOR BOWLING Green, and Russellville on Memphis Branch, and Franklin, Gallatin, and Nashville on Main Road.

5:30 A. M. WAY FREIGHT TRAIN FOR BOWLing Green and Memphis Branch.

8:30 P. M. THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN for Nashville.

5 A. M. THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN for Nashville.

7 A. M. FREIGHT TRAIN FOR LEBANON.

Freight in limited quantities for Bowling Green and Way Stations will be received.

B. MARSHEL,
f2 dtf Sup't of Transportation.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Reopened.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED to issue through Bills of Lading to all points East via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with guarantee against loss or damage from military seizure whilst in transit over said road. MOORHEAD & CO.,
j6 dtf Agents, 116 Wall street.

PENNSYLVANIA

1863. **Central Railroad.** 1863.

325 Miles Double Track.

IN ORDER TO KEEP PACE WITH THE DEmands of the travelling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1862, and, with its connections, it will be found in all respects a FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted and entirely free from dust.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA,

(with close connections from Western Cities),

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK,

THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,

AND

CLOSE CONNECTIONS AT HARRISBURG FOR

Baltimore and Washington.

FROM PITTSBURG TO NEW YORK

ONE TRAIN RUNS DAILY (430 MILES)

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

TICKETS FOR SALE TO BOSTON BY BOAT OR RAIL.

Boat Tickets good on any of the Sound Lines.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

Philadelphia, New York, & Baltimore.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS.

By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri *by Railroad direct.*

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky, and Chicago with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad *are at all times as favorable as are charged by the other Railroad Companies.*

☞ Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Ship